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VOL. XX NO. 290 BOMBAY TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1932 TWELVE PAGES

# "Committee Report Justifies Rejection Of Ottawa Pact"

—Krishnamachari

## REFUSE TO GIVE IT EVEN A TRIAL

## Concessions Illusory To India And Substantial To Britain

## BUT GOUR POETISES OVER RATIFICATION

### MODY LAMENTS "FALL FROM GRACE"

***On the floor of the Assembly, the "Ottawa Battle" was again fought on Monday, Sir Hari Singh Gour and Mr. Mody leading the defence.***

***It would be to the best interests of India, they pleaded as usual, and asked for only a trial for three years.***

***NOT WORTH THE TRIAL.***

***Mr. Krishnamachariar, leading the opposition observed that the Special Committee's report justified the rejection of the Agreement and was definitely against giving it even a trial.***

***Mr. Sadiq Hussain supporting Mr. Krishnamachari said that the Government of India being subordinate to the British Government would take good care not to develop Indian Industries in the interests of the United Kingdom.***

### *"HEADS I WIN, TAILS YOU LOSE" !*

NEW DELHI, Dec. 5.

The Assembly met to-day to resume the debate on the Ottawa Agreement in the light of the majority and minority reports of the Select Committee appointed by the House.

The President, at the outset, pointed out that when the debate was previously held, 38 members had taken part. According to standing orders, none of these could be allowed to speak again. The House had however, appointed a committee whose report was before it along with the amendment by Sir Hari Singh Gour and three other members. The Chair, therefore, would adopt the procedure of calling on Sir Hari Singh Gour to move his amendment. This would enable the Chair to allow even those who had previously spoken to speak again, (applause) provided they restricted themselves to the new matter brought out by the report of the Committee. Those who had not all spoken on the subject would be given the previous latitude, (Cheers) and those who were members of the Committee and signed either the majority or the minority reports would also be similarly shown certain lattitude (applause). Others, the President said, should restrict themselves to the new matter brought out in the Committee reports.

GOUR'S OTTAWA ORATORY.

Sir Hari Singh Gour then moved an amendment asking the House to adopt the report of the Committee and recommend to the Government to give effect to the recommendations in the report.

Sir Hari Singh Gour said that despite the extension of time by a fortnight, the Select Committee was unable to deal with the Ottawa Agreement with that exhaustiveness which the importance of the subject demanded but they were told that the matter was regarded by the other contracting party, namely the United Kingdom to be of an important character and that any further postponement of ratification was out of question. The only alternative was, therefore, to give the verdict on the material before them. Sir Hari Singh Gour continued that both opinions whether the Agreement is advantageous or disadvantageous to India were speculative conjectures based on guesses. Professor Ghose in his evidence had admitted this.

PLEA FOR RULING.

Sirdar Sant Singh: I want a ruling from the Chair. Evidence tendered before the Select Committee has not been supplied to us. The Hon'ble Member may be reading only portions favourable to him, and can he do so without evidence being supplied to us?

The Chair: The main object is to enable the House to come to a considered judgment on all the facts that can be placed before them. The Hon'ble Member's object can be met by two sides, the Majority and the Minority being permitted to give as much information to the House as possible, in order to enable the House to reach a considered decision.

IS IT GAIN?

Sir Hari Singh Gour resuming said: This fact is admitted on both sides, that from this agreement, Inda is to gain something. The quantum of gain is the only point in dispute.

Sir Abdur Rahim: No no.

Mr. K. Ahmed addressing Sir Hari Singh: They blame you and you blame them.

Sir Hari Singh: Even on the last occasion, many of us expressed the view that on the data furnished, it was impossible to come to a conclusion. The Agreement deserved to be ratified or repudiated We conferred with our colleagues and were convinced that it is one of those agreements which it will be advantageous to India, if it was given a fair trial. We are not ratifying it for all times In fact, after three years, we have given the Assembly complete and decisive control over this agreement a precedent which the members of the House will be glad to appreciate.

OTTAWA LYRIC.

Sir Harisingh continuing said "Let me emphasise that this preference is not unconditional. Firstly, our policy of protection to industries remains. Secondly, we have provided no additional burden to be placed upon the consumer and the taxpayer by reshuffling the customs duty. Thirdly, we have made the condition that the Government of India should keep a watch on the

(Continued on page 8.)

## BUTLER KEEPS MUM !

### Are Not Millions In India Starving ?

### *ALLAHABAD ECHO IN COMMONS*

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Mr. Butler told the House of Commons at question time that recent Unity Conference at Allahabad agreed in favour of separation of Sind and certain points connected with representations in the legislature and other matters but agreement had not yet been ratified by communities concerned but had been condemned at a conference of leading Delhi Muslims.

Mr. Butler questioned by Mr. Grenfell said he was unaware of any estimate made by the Government of India of unemployed or indigent. He was always ready to investigate such questions as allegation in the report of an eminent Indian publicist that 40 millions were suffering great privations and living in a state of chronic poverty.

STARVING MILLIONS.

Mr. Thorne asked if it was not a fact that millions of Indians were always starving.

No reply was given.

Replying to another question, Mr. Butler said that representations in favour of making European education. A central subject had been received from the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Schools Association and the Association of Heads of European Schools in India. Mr. Butler added that they would receive the most earnest consideration.—Reuter.

## STOP PRESS

U. S. CAPITOL CLOSED.

The Capitol was closed and barred to the public in view of threats of "Hungermarchers" to storm it.—Reuter.

SINO-JAP CLASH.

TSITSIHAR, Dec. 5.

The Chinese army has fled westwards after bombing Khailar, whither Japanese are rapidly advancing, and has entered the Soviet territory by train along Chinese Eastern Railway under command of Supingwen.—Reuter.

### *WILL BRITAIN PAY BY DECEMBER 15?*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.

All accounts agree that the Congress has adopted the slogan "Pay or default" with regard to war debts instalment on December 15. It is reported that the administration has come to the conclusion that any attempt to dictate to the Congress with regard to December payments would be rejected. Mr. Hoover will only briefly refer to debts in his message to Congress to-morrow deferring detailed discussion until after December 15 and then recommend creation of mission to consider revision. It is concluded, therefore, that president expects payment on December 15.

It is understood that Mr. Hoover is seeking through Mr. Mellon, Ambassador in London, to learn the views of British Government on some method of payment which will not greatly disturb the exchange market. It will be recalled in this connection that Mr. Hoover immediately after his conference with Mr. Roosevelt suggested payment of debts in some cases in currencies of debtor countries.—Reuter.

## BRITAIN WARNS PERSIA

### "No Toleration Of Damage To Our Interests"

### *CANCELLATION OF OIL CONCESSION?*

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Prompt steps have been taken by the British Government in consequence of the arbitrary action of the Persian Government in cancelling the Anglo-Persian Oil Company's concession.

Mr. Eden, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, informed the House of Commons that Government were fully aware of all circumstances including the fact that the concession was definitely granted for 60 years from 1901 and contained no provision for cancellation.

The British Minister at Teheran had on December 2 made very strong representation to the Persian Government emphasising British Government's "very serious view" adding that the latter would not hesitate in case of need to take all legitimate measures to protect just and indisputable interests. Persia had also been told that Britain would not tolerate any damage to the company's interests or interference with its premises or business activities.—Reuter.

## *CONGRESS PRESIDENCY*

### *"C. R." Hands Over Charge To Rajendraprasad*

GURUVAYUR, Dec. 5.

It is understood that Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar has handed over the charge of Congress Presidency to Babu Rajendraprasad in view of the necessity to devote his full attention to the situation arising out of Mr. Gandhi's fast and to the untouchability question during the current month.—A. P.

## REICHSTAG TO OPEN TO-DAY

### Schleicher's Assurance To Nazi Leader

BERLIN, Dec. 5.

A conference was held this morning between Von Schleicher and the Nazi President of the Reichstag, at which the Chancellor declared his readiness to submit the Government programme at any tme.

It is believed that the conference presages a peaceful opening of the Reichstag to-morrow.

Final results of Thuringian elections show Hitlerites are losing ground steadily but Communists are gaining.—Reuter's Special.

## *ANGLO-DUTCH RUBBER DEADLOCK*

(SPECIAL CABLE,)

LONDON. Dec. 5.

Singapore.—Any practical scheme for salvation of rubber industry would receive sympathetic consideration by Government, declared Governor Clementi at a meeting of the Legislative Council. He expressed the opinion that the reason for failure of Anglo-Dutch negotiations in London was the insoluble problem of the native industry. The only real solution was the increased use of rubber and restoration of normal world trading conditions.—Reuter.

## TACKLING TERRORISM

### Collective Fine To Be Realised From Chittagong

### *BENGAL GOVT.'S COMMUNIQUE*

CALCUTTA, Dec. 5.

With reference to the realisation of the collective fine imposed on certain inhabitants of the Chittagong Town in connection with the Pahartali outrage on September 24, which was deferred until December 1st, a Bengal Government Communique says:

As no tangible results are yet apparent from the action initiated by the local inhabitants and no advantage has been taken of the postponement of realisation of fine to assist the authorities with information likely to lead to the apprehension of offenders, Government have no grounds for further postponing the collection of the fine and the work of realisation will be taken up without delay.

Government have further decided that while collection of fine must go, on, decision as to the ultimate destination of the money will be left in abeyance at present.

Meanwhile, Government observe the efforts made by the inhabitants of Chittagong to assist Government in dealing with the menace of terrorism.—A. P.

TACKLING TERRORISTS.

CHITTAGONG, Dec. 5.

On the expiry of orders prohibiting Hindu Bhadralock youths from stirring outside the house between the hours of sunset and sunrise the District Magistrate issued to-day a similar fresh notice to counteract the activities of absconders and terrorists.

The notice remains in force until further order in eight thanas of the district including Kotwali.—A. P.

EXTRA POLICE GRANT FOR BENGAL.

CALCUTT, Dec. 5.

On the motion of Mr. W. D. R. Prentice, Home Member, Bengal Council voted to-day Rs. 3 lakhs for the current financial year, "to meet the anticipated extra police expenditure in connection with revolutionary movements."—A. P.

### *PEACE PREVAILS IN AFGHANISTAN*

### *Tribes Surrender To Govt.*

NEW DELHI, Dec. 5.

The Afgan Consul-General received a telegram this evening from the Government of Afganistan reading:

"By the grace of the almighty God, all peace now prevails in Afganistan. Refugees of Dari Khel tribe are returning in batches to their homes to submit themselves to the Government. The Afgan war Minister is busily engaged in managing affairs and intends to make a bund in the Gardesh area for irrigation purposes. Mosio Krimti is making plan and estimates for this bund".—A. P.

(Continued from Column 7.)

present is to ask the authorities to appoint censors who take census of industrial production in the country. In spite of our request, if the authorities do not do so, the leading commercial bodies in the country and the numerous Swadeshi Leagues should take upon themselves the task of collecting data regarding the industrial production in the country and show to everybody as to how disadvantageous the Agreement is to the country. Unless those facts are known we are going to suffer much."

## MENACE TO COTTAGE INDUSTRY

### Prof. Vakil's Challenge To Select Committee

### PLEA FOR TAKING CENSUS OF INDIAN INDUSTRIES TO EXPOSE SHAM OF PREFERENCES

BOMBAY, Monday.

**"The people of India sent no delegate to Ottawa. The official nominees represented themselves and their masters. So far as this country is concerned, therefore, the Ottawa show lacked popular sanction.**

**Let the world know that all shades of opinion in India repudiate this agreement as prejudicial to her interests and if it comes into operation, that will be over the head and against the considered judgment of the nation as a whole."**

**Thus declared Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Chairman, during the course of his speech this evening at a meeting held at the Blavatsky Lodge under the auspices of the Bombay Students Social League to protest against the Ottawa Pact.**

DISADVANTAGEOUS TO INDIA.

The speaker explained in detail as to how the agreement was disadvantageous to India. Referring to the "discovery" made by the "Times of India" that the business view had prevailed in the Majority report of the Assembly's Select Committee report, the speaker said "If the "Times" means by business view the "British business view" it is quite correct, but if by the support of Messrs. Dalal and Mody it is assumed that the Indian business community are behind the agreement, the assumption is obviously untrue. "Two sparrows do not make a summer" and the emphatic denunciation of the agreement by the entire commercial community in the country cannot be discounted by the opinion of Messrs Dalal and Mody. It must be remembered that Mr. Dalal represented the Tata Steel Company while Mr. Mody represented the Bombay Mill Industry. Steel and Textile Industries are the most persistent beggars for protection and they have to look to Government for these dozes and doles of protection. It would be a miracle if Messrs. Dalal and Mody were allowed by their principals to side with the opposition in this matter"

DIVERTING TRADE TO BRITAIN.

Continuing the speaker said that if non-British goods were taxed to give preference to British goods, the consumer was the man who had to bear the brunt and pay more. If preference is given to the British goods and taxes are levied on non-British goods the indigenous industries which are still struggling will have to face a fierce competition and eventual extinction. The cry of agony has already been raised and with justification, by alluminium and Soap interests.

The utmost that can happen by the Ottawa agreement is the diversion of Indian trade to Britain without any substantial advantage to this country.

Mr. Munshi, the next speaker explained in detail the history of Imperial Preference since the time Mr. Joseph Chamberlan.

Mr. Dadubhai Desai of Nadiad speaking next said that the majority of members who had signed the Majority Report at Delhi were either civilians or Barristers who knew very little of business and the Ottawa Agreement was one which affected the trade of the country. No businessman of any standing had supported the Agreement and the Majority report as well as the Ottawa pact can easily be thrown overboard, if the nation wiped it.

WHAT IS THIS PREFERENCE?

What is this preference that is given to India. Indians are not allowed in many of the British colonies and the speaker thought that there was very little probability of Indian goods being given preference. By accepting the Ottawa Agreement, the nation would be losing some very important customers. India can afford to lose an English customer but not foreign customers like Japan. If preference were to be given to England, Japan which has been for a long time a best buyer from India will immediately go to America, which is ready to offer any kind of cotton to Japan.

PROF. VAKIL'S ATTACK.

Prof. C. N. Vakil, who was ovated when he rose to speak and who has been since the very beginning, been vehemently attacking the Ottawa pact, said that one very important fact that had to be taken notice of was that the Select Committee appointed by the Assembly had given very little time to consider one of the vital points of the Ottawa Pact and that was consideration of the Indian imports. Even when the speaker went to Delhi to give evilence, very little time was spent by the Committee in considering the question of imports. Two members of the Select Commitee, it appears, felt annoyed at the speaker's expression of pessimism about the Committee considering the vital points that affected the country on the question of imports. As had been forecast by the speaker, the Committee had to finish its deliberations soon and had complained of want of time to consider in detail the question of imports.

HITTING VILLAGES.

The speaker then explained in detail how the Pact if brought in force, would affect the Indian villager and how some of the members of the Select Committee being ignorant of data regarding Indian industries were of opinion that the Pact was to the advantage of India. The speaker said that one of the members of the Committee thought if the Pact came into force 74 million acres of new land would be cultivated and many unemployed would get employment!

INSUFFICIENT DATA.

The membbers of the Select Committee had set upon their task on insufficient data about Indian industries. The speaker said that the Select Committee members had an idea that the Soap industry was a cottage industry. The Soap industry in India was one of the most flourishing industries of the country. The Tatas. Godrej and the Mysore soaps are well known all over the country and are able to supply to the whole of India and if preference is given to British soaps the infant industry will be crushed. If that is the case with the Soap industry where Tatas and the Mysore Government are concerned, what will happen to the poor villager plying his cottage industry asked the speaker.

PLEA FOR CENSUS.

Concluding, the speaker said: "The time for protest is gone. However much we may protest it is of no use. The Agreement is ready. What I would suggest at

(Continued in Column 5).

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P R8569

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P R8572

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## Karachi Municipality

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SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of 500 Tons Bituminous Product and 50 Tons Cold Emulsion and will be received by the Accountant, Karachi Municipality at his Office on Bunder Road, accompanied by a cash deposit of Rs. 200/- not later than 3 p. m. (S. T.) on FRIDAY, the 6th January, 1933.

Tender Forms (which contain the conditions of Tender and Contract) can be obtained from the CHIEF STORE-KEEPER'S OFFICE, on Lawrence Road on payment of Re. 1/- which fee will not be returned.
5907

## The Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation, Limited.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Registered Office of the Corporation, No. 9, Wallace Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, 21st December, 1932, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st May, 1932.

II.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

III.—To confirm the appointment of Mr. J. R. Abercrombie as a Director.

IV.—To elect a Director in place of Mr. Mathuradas Vissanji, who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.

V.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.

The Books of the Corporation are open for the inspection of the Shareholders at the Office of the Corporation between 12 and 4 p.m. (S.T.) in accordance with Section 108 of the Articles of Association.
Bombay, 5th December, 1932
5916

### Public Notices

## Notification by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

No. 14546|151–Impt. of 1932

With reference to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay's Notification No. 12451|151–Imp., dated the 7th October 1932, and in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 22 of the City of Bombay Police Act (Bom. IV of 1902), the Commissioner of Police has made the following additional rule:—

9. Regulation of Traffic at Excelsior, Empire and Capitol Cinemas:—

(a) Excelsior Cinema.—All vehicles shall set down on Bastion Road facing North and draw of the same way.

Owner driven vehicles shall park against the south side pavement of Ravelin Street facing West, i.e., towards the maidan.

Chauffeur driven cars and engaged taxis shall park on Murzban Road between Ravelin Street and Wallace Street facing South and on both sides of Wallace Street west of Bastion Road facing East. Taxis plying for hire will be permitted to stand only on the west side of Bastion Road from the south of Wallace Street corner and will face North.

All vehicles will take up passengers facing North and draw off into Ravelin Street East and West and thence into Hornby Road and Waudby Road. No vehicles of any description will be permitted to stand on either Ravelin Street or Wallace Street east of Bastion Road.

(b) Empire Cinema.—All vehicles proceeding to the Empire Cinema main entrance must proceed via Murzban Road and set down on Bastion Road facing South.

Owner driven vehicles shall park on the west side of Bastion Road facing South.

Chauffeur driven cars including engaged taxis shall park on the south side of Murzban Road facing North-east.

Taxis plying for hire shall stand on the Rank north of the Empire Theatre facing South-west.

All vehicles will take up at the main entrance facing South and will draw off the same way, i.e., down Bastion Road South and into Ravelin Street East, i.e., to the left side of its junction with Bastion Road.

(c) Capitol Cinema:—All vehicles shall set down passengers at the front entrance facing North and draw off the same way

Owner driven vehicles shall park on the south side of Waudby Road facing South-west. The point where the first car will be parked shall be the Waudby Road Entrance to the Theatre.

Chauffeur driven cars and engaged taxis shall park on the north side of Murzban Road facing North-east. In the event of there being extra heavy traffic, the north side of Ravelin Street and the east side of Waudby Road will be utilized for parking purposes.

Taxis plying for hire shall stand on the Rank on the south side of Murzban Road facing North-east.

All vehicles will take up at the main entrance and draw off the same way.

No chauffeur driven cars or engaged taxis will be allowed to take up at the side entrance on Waudby Road.

No cars will be allowed to stand in front of the Cinema.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 21st November 1932.
5918

## Bombay Telephone Company, Limited.

### NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the DEBENTURE STOCK TRANSFER REGISTER and the REGISTER OF DEBENTURE STOCK-HOLDERS will be closed from 18th day of December to 31st day of December, 1932 (both days inclusive) for preparation of Interest Warrants.

R. H. PARKER.
General Manager & Secretary.
Bombay, 5th December, 1932.
5914

## Notice To Consignees

S.S. "FUKU MARU."

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informer of her arrival here on 4th December, 1932, from Japan via ports en route and requested to present Bills of Lading for countersignature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

### Legal Notices

## In the High Court of Bombay

IN INSOLVENCY
No. 322 of 1925.

Re: NAGINLAL MAGANLAL JAICHAND, MANILAL MAGANLAL JAICHAND and NANALAL MAGANLAL JAICHAND of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Fanas Wadi, Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay, all three carrying on business in Bombay under the name of Manilal Maganlal & Brothers ..... Debtors.

and

SEPARATION OF PERSONAL ASSETS of the Insolvents Naginlal Maganlal and Manilal Maganlal.

To

All the personal creditors of the Insolvents Naginlal Maganlal, Nanalal Maganlal and Manilal Maganlal.

and

Also all the creditors of the Insolvents' firm of Manilal Maganlal and Bros.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I, as the Official Assignee and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the Insolvents abovenamed propose to transfer to the Personal Account of the Insolvent Naginlal Maganlal the sum of Rs. 14,843-8-1 (which includes the proceeds of the sale of the Mandal Factory) from the general account of the Insolvents-firm abovenamed. It is also proposed to transfer the sum of Rs. 34,605-9-0 to the Personal Account of the Insolvent Manilal Maganlal from the said General Account. Inspection of the particulars of the said two sums of Rs. 14,843-8-1 and Rs. 34,605-9-0 may be had at the Office of the undersigned during Office hours.

If any creditor has any objection to the said transfer entries being made, the same should be notified in writing to the Undersigned within a MONTH from the date hereof. If no objections are received within the aforesaid period, the said amounts will be transferred as aforesaid, and dividends will be declared (1) out of the said sum of Rs. 14,843-8-1 only amongst the personal creditors of the said Insolvent Naginlal Maganlal and (2) out of the said sum of Rs. 34,605-9-0 only amongst the personal creditors of the said insolvent Manilal Maganlal.

Dated this 30th day of November, 1932

P. B. MALABARI,
Official Assignee.
Official Assignee's Office.
High Court, Bombay.
5915

## High Court of Bombay

INSOLVENCY NO. 451 OF 1932.

Re: FRAMJI JAMSHEDJI PATEL, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Princess Hotel, Fort, Bombay, an Advocate practising in the Bombay Small Causes Court and the Police Court ..... An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 21st February, 1933, at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 2nd day of Decr. 1932.

K.A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar.
5917.

### AUCTION SALES

## CRAWFORD & Co.,

AUCTION SALE OF GOODS IN INSOLVENT'S GODOWN AT ARTHUR ROAD, JACOB CIRCLE.

Under instructions from the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Insolvent Herbert P. Thomas, who traded as Thomas Brown, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 9th of December, 1932, at 3-0 P.M. (S.T.) in the insolvent's Godown, situated at 118, Arthur Road, Jacob Circle, the undermentioned Goods:—

Rowing Boats, bundles of ropes of wire; Drums of paints Hand blowers; hand cart, planks and pieces of wood, punching machine bench with vice, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.

## BENNETT & CO.

120, APolla Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

AUCTION SALE of 2200 bales Cotton advertised to take place (to-day) Tuesday, the 6th instant, has been CANCELLED.

BENNETT & CO.


## THE EXCELSIOR

6-30 and 10 P. M.

SYLVIA SIDNEY
IN
"LADIES OF THE BIG HOUSE"
A Paramount Super Production

## THE EMPIRE

6-30 and 10 P. M.

ENGLAND'S TWO MOST POLISHED COMEDIANS
RALPH LYNN
TOM WALLS
in
"THARK"

## THE EMPRESS

6-30 and 10 P. M.

THE GREAT SUBWAY MURDER MYSTERY.
"SUBWAY EXPRESS"
With
JACK HOLT
AILEEN PRINGLE.

## KOHINOOR

CINEMA

near B. B. & C. I. Dadar Station
Showing this week
UNITED ARTISTS
GREATEST PICTURE

WHOOPEE

featuring
EDDIE CANTOR

Daily three shows: 5. 7-30 & 10.

From 10th December
EAST OF BORNEO

A Universal Picture.

## OPERA HOUSE

TO-NIGHT AT 10 P.M.
GEO. T. BATTY

presents
HIS VERY LATEST ENTERTAINMENT
DIRECT FROM LONDON

THE IDEAL OF 1933
in
AN AFTER DINNER REVUE

Prices Rs. 3/6, 2/4, 1/2 and -9/-

## THE PALACE

Byculla Railway Station
6-30, 10 P. M.
Universal Thriller starring the action-star

TOM MIX


### AUCTION SALES

## GANDHI & CO.

Telephone No. 24927.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE VACANT PIECE OF LAND SITUATE AT SARASWAT COLONY SANTACRUZ.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Dabholkar & Jeshtaram, Attorneys for the Saraswat Suburban Co-operative Housing Society Ltd., the Vendors pursuant to the authority in that behalf given to the Society under the Award dated 30th January 1932, under Section 54 of the Co-operative Society Act No. VII of 1925, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Vacant Piece of Land on Sunday the 11th December 1932 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece of Freehold vacant land situate at Santa Cruz containing 3,001 (three thousand and one) square yards in the Town Planning Scheme No. 11 of Bombay Suburban District and which said Sub-Plot bearing No. 3 is bounded on the North by Storm Water Drain on the South by Saraswati Road on the East by Plot No. 4 & 5 belonging to Mr. Adur Mangesh Rao and Mr. Pandurang Row and on the West by Plot No. 2 belonging to Mr. D. N. Sirur.

For further Particulars and Conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Dabholker & Jeshtaram Attorneys for the Vendors or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

Zig Zag
CIGARETTE PAPERS
IN THE HANDY PACKING
Each paper you take leaves the next ready Semi-transparent Absolutely pure. Crisp as a Bank-note but thin as gossamer. Zig-Zag makes a better cigarette more easily.
The Best in the Papers
Zig-Zag
GIVES A FRESH SMOKE AND SPELLS ECONOMY

## N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Arrive | Leave |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hakone Maru | 10.500 | ... | † 12 Dec. |
| xGinyo Maru | 9,000 | 1 Dec. | 14 Dec |
| *Taian Maru | 3,159 | 7 Dec. | 17 Dec |
| Suwa Maru | 11,000 | ... | † 27 Dec. |
| *Tokushima Maru | 5,976 | 19 Dec. | 31 Dec |
| Fushimi Maru | 11.00 | ... | † 10 Jan. |
| xKaga Maru | 5,860 | 30 Dec. | 13 Jan. |
| *Bengal Maru | 5,396 | 2 Jan. | 16 Jan. |

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo. † From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

| Steamers. | Tons | Leave Colombo | Arrive. Marseilles |
|---|---|---|---|
| Haruna Maru | 10.500 | 21 Dec. | 7 Jan. |
| Katori Maru | 10.000 | 5 Jan. | 22 Jan. |

Subject to Alteration without notice.

Also Orient-California Service from Hongkong via Shanghai, Japan and Honolulu, Orient-Vancouver-Seattle Service, South-American (West Coast) Service. Japan-Australia Service, China-Japan Rapid Express and numerous other Services.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Cox's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279.
Telegrams: "YUSEN."

Osaka Shosen Kaisha
O. S. K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE
To Japan Via
SINGAPORE HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI

| Steamer. | Arrival. | Departure |
|---|---|---|
| Sourabaya Maru | 23rd Nov. | 7th Dec. |
| Fuku „ | 4th Dec. | 16th „ |
| Paris „ | 9th Dec. | 23rd „ |
| Argun „ | 24th Dec. | 7th Jan. |
| Hague „ | 9th Jan. | 21st „ |

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan)
Taj Building Hornby Road Bombay.
'Phone Nos. 22150. Telegrams "Shosen."

A Wonderful Remedy
Manufactured by the renowned
VIKRAM PHARMACY
BARODA.

for removing
CONSTIPATION
and
ALL DISORDERS OF BOWELS.
A trial bottle costs only SIX ANNAS.
Available at all good Chemists and Stores.
Sole Agents:—
Messrs. MARATHE BROS.,
Raopura, Baroda.


## SIXTEEN PERSONS CONVICTED FOR MURDER

BELGAUM, December 3.

Mr. N.R. Gundil, District and Sessions Judge, Belgaum, convicted sixteen persons for having on May 9 last committed the murder of one N.S. Patil, a wealthy inhabitant of Pattihal (District Belgaum) and sentenced two of them to death, while the remaining 14 to transportation for life.

One of the accused was acquitted.—A.P.

## Numismatic Society Of India

The annual meeting of the Numismatic Society of India for the year 1932 will be held at Bombay on the 21st and 22nd of December, 1932, in the Hall of the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India, Bombay.

The following programme has been arranged:—

Wednesday (21st Dec.), 11 a.m.—1 p.m. Annual Meeting, and 2 p.m.—5 p.m. Visit to the Prince of Wales Museum.

Thursday, (22nd Dec.) 10.30 a.m.—1-30 p.m. Reading of papers and exhibition of coins, and 3 p.m.—5 p.m. Visit to the Victoria and Albert Museum.

Friday, 23rd Dec.) 11 a.m.—5 p.m. Visit to Elephanta caves and His Majesty's Mint and other places.

Members will please arrange for their own accommodation. There are a number of hotels for Hindus Muslims and Europeans.

Members desiring to read papers at the meeting are requested to send their manuscripts to the Hon. Secretary to N. S. of India, Marzban Road, Andheri (Thana Dist.) or to Rai Saheb Prayag Dayal, Curator Provincial Museum, Lucknow, by December 15, 1932, along with casts or estampages.

Gentlemen and students interested in Numismatics will be welcome on Thursday, the 22nd December 1932, from 10.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.

## Mysore Association Poona

The inaugural meeting of the Mysore Association, Poona, consisting mostly of law students was held at The Servants of India Society on 30th November with Mr. P. Kodanda Rao, as its President. In the course of an informal address he begged the Mysore Students in Poona not to form a close association of themselves, but even go out of their way to seek opportunities to establish contact with students other part of India. He preferred a general organization open to all students to sectional ones. In respect of boarding and lodging the Mysore students had no regular organization to their requirements. He suggested the organization of a Mysore Students' Co-Operative Society.

## Conference Of All Religions

"The conference of all religions" will be held on Saturday, (24th inst.), from 3 to 6 p.m. under the auspices of the Bombay Arya Samaj on the occasion of its annual celebrations, to be held on the grounds near Chawpaaty Bridge.

On that day, papers, on "The Salient Features of One's own Religion" will be read by the renowned representatives of various religions such as Christianity, Islam, Buddhism Jainism, Shaivism, Vaishnaviam, Bahaism, Theosophy Vedic Religion, etc., H. H. the Shankeracharya of Karvir, Dr. Kurtakoty has been invited to preside over the Conference.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bomay, Dec. 5.

F. P. Bales:—

Receipts to date 3-12-32, 1932-33 4909000; 1931-32 5360000.

Receipts Yesterday 3-12-32 1932-33 36000; 1931-32 36000.

Exports to date 3-12-32. 1932-33 3233000; 1931-32 3149000.

Stock at Ports 2-12-32, 1932-33 4827000; 1931-32 4771000.

Stock Interior Towns 2-12-32. 1932-33 2246000; 1931-32 2208000.

Stock Liverpool 2-12-32, 1932-33 315000; 1931-32 789000.

Visible Supply 2-12-32, 1932-33 9664000; 9212000.

Quantity in Sight 2-12-32, 1932-33 7710000; 1931-32 8652000.

Quantity out of Sight 2-12-32, 1932-33 4850000; 1931-32 4637000.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 15 December, 2016

# Four Solid Reasons

Why You Should Insure Your Life With

# THE LAKSHMI

Insurance Company, Ltd.

Founded by the Late L. LAJPAT RAI & Pt. MOTILAL NEHRU

And Sixth in India in the Sixth Year

FIRSTLY—Because as an Indian it is your duty to patronize a purely Nationalist Life Office.

SECONDLY—Because IT HAS BROKEN THE WORLD RECORD by declaring handsome bonuses at such an early age (Rs. 72/- per 1,000 on Whole Life and Rs. 60/- per 1,000 on Endowment for the quadrennium ending 30-4-1932).

THIRDLY—Because the progress of the Lakshmi has been phenominal in as much as it has written a business of Rs. 42,500,000 in 8 years—AN ALL INDIA RECORD and

FOURTHLY—Because your monies are safer in the Lakshmi than anywhere else and it gives you the maximum value at moderate rates.

*Please see and Read What Mr. G. S. MARATHEY M. A. A. I. A., the well known Indian Actuary says in his Second Valuation Report dated 18th Oct. 1932*

"Even at this Valuation it would have been possible for me to arrive at a Larger Surplus by reducing the strength of the Valuation basis, but I have never been so glad in my career as when I came to know the wishes of your directors about paying attention to strength rather than to spectacular results."

*For Particulars please apply to RAM NATH CHOPRA, B.A., LL.B., Secretary, Bombay Branch, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort Bombay.*

*TELEPHONE: 21109*


## "WILLING TO GO TO YERAVDA MANDIR"

### Bombay's 48th Emergency Council Jailed

### "GANDHI DAY" CELEBRATION

BOMBAY, Monday.

The President and the two Secretaries of the 48th Emergency Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, who were arrested last evening on the Chaupatti Sands by the Gamdevi Police, while addressing a meeting, were to-day, found guilty under Section 17 (1) and (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaon and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, or in default further three months each.

WHAT HAPPENED AT CHOWPATTY.

Inspector Foster, giving evidence stated that in consequence of information received that a meeting would be held by the Emergency Council, he with some other officers and constables went to the Chaupatti Sands on Sunday, at 5-30 p.m. At that time there was a crowd of 500 gathered there. Sometime later, the first accused (the "President") came to the scene with a tri-coloured flag and began to address the meeting. The police officer put him under arrest. Immediately the second accused got up and began addressing the meeting and as soon as he was arrested the third accused came in with a tri-coloured flag and began addressing the meeting, and was promptly put under arrest by the Inspector.

The witness further stated that yesterday was "the so-called Gandhi Day." Every month, the day is observed by the Congress by holding meetings."

WILLING TO GO TO YERAVDA "MANDIR."

All the three accused pleaded guilty to the charge and one of the secretaries further stated that his name was "Daridra Narayana" and he was willing to stay in the Yeravda "Mandir."

On the evidence before him, the Magistrate found the accused guilty and sentenced them as above.

11 PERSONS REMANDED.

Eleven persons, who were arrested last evening by the Gamdevi Police on the Chaupatti Sands on a charge of having taken part in the Congress meeting were produced before the same Magistrate, and the police applied for a remand of the accused as they wanted to make enquiries regarding them. The Magistrate remanded them to Police custody till December 19.

## Congress Volunteers Remanded

BOMBAY, Monday.

Five Congress volunteers arrested by the Princess Street Police were produced to-day in the court of Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, and remanded to custody.

Two of them were arrested on Saturday for picketing bullion shops at Mumbadevi were remanded to custody for a week while a third who was arrested on the same day in Share Bazar was remanded till December 7.

Two more volunteers arrested yesterday in Javeri Bazar were remanded for a fortnight. It appears that they were seen talking to each other when the police who suspected them to be Congress workers put them under arrest. One of them was carrying a bundle with him. On a search the bundle was found to contain Congress uniforms. It was also stated that some papers were found on the person of the arrested men which revealed that they were in charge of picketing of shops in Javeri Bazar.

## *"SORE POINT FOR AMERICAN CRITICS"*

### *Payment By International Bond Issue?*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.

Europe's expenditure on armaments is a sore point for American critics of the British and French notes on debts. M. Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State under President Wilson, suggests that war debts should be paid by an international bond issue, guaranteed by the debtor nations in proportion to their armaments expenditure.

M. Soomers, Chairman, House Coinage Committee, suggests that Britain should pay the December instalment in silver and "thereby provide the key to the solution of all future depressions. —Reuter's Special.

## *INTER-NATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE*

### *Ambalal Sarabhai Recommended As Delegate*

PATNA, Dec. 3.

The Committee of the Bihar and Orissa Chamber has suggested to the Government of India that Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai of Ahmedabad should be appointed non-Government delegate to the 17th Session of the International Labour Conference to be held at Geneva during May, 1933, and Mr. R. C. Pandit be appointed as an Adviser.—A.P.

A Conference to formally inaugurate the new Bihar United Party has been called at Patna on January 19.—A.P.

## DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

### American Proposal For Adjournment

### MR. NORMAN DAVIS' SUPPORT

LONDON, Decr. 5.

Geneva. — Mr. Norman Davis is actively canvassing for the American proposal to adjourn the Disarmament Conference, the idea being that the principles already agreed to should be embodied in a document to be signed before December 15, including the abolition of chemical and bacteriological warfare, limitation of guns and tanks and the prohibition of air-bombing of defenceless towns. The principles would then be hammered into a convention by the permanent Commission of Control to meet on January 15. The convention should run till April 1937, and terminate with the Washington Naval Treaty. Though there is no hint of trading disarmament against War Debts concessions, it is significant that Mr. Norman Davis is anxious to secure signature to the document before December 15, which will possibly somewhat placate the Congressmen goaded by Europe's gigantic armament expenditure.—Reuter's Special.

## THEFT OF NOTES IN CURRENCY OFFICE

### A Hindu Remanded Into Custody

BOMBAY, Monday.

Ramchandra Laxman, a Hindu was remanded to police custody for a week by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, to-day.

The accused was arrested on the complaint made by Rajaram Vaz... ram and charged with theft. ... was stated in the remand ap... cation that the complainant ... sitting in the Central Bank ... Saturday with currency note... Rs. 160 and two cheques. It ... alleged that the accused ca... the bank and snatching th... from the complainant tried ... away. The complainant ... for help and the accused ... rested. The Magistrate ... the accused to custod... ber 12.

## *Cable Items*

Detroit, December 4.—Henry Ford has had a remarkable recovery from the recent operation and has returned home after half the customary period in hospital.—Reuetr's Special.

Lisbon, Dec 4—Government have placed contracts with British firms for two naval sloops and two submarines.— Reuter's Special.

## D...HI STUDENTS REMANDED INTO CUSTODY

Sea... ...est Of Goan ... Yo... ...olutionary

commit murder and robbery, house-breaking theft and illegal possession of fire arms.

Inspector Wagle of the C.I.D. Crime Branch applied for remand ... ...used in custody as ... ...of the alleged ... Allahabad ... to

### *Dry Weat...*

Yesterday' ... to East of ... to seasonal ... ure in the ... Bengal. T... been dry ... for a few ... Madras ... Chief ... —Pamb... rum an... FORE... the c... scatter... EAR... earth... tensit... tensit... miles... centr... bour... was ... mo... mi... on...

# New York Cotton Prices Decline On Foreign Selling

## TEXTILE MERCHANTS QUIET AND EASIER WITH BUYERS HESITANT

### Debt Question Still Predominates

Bombay, Dec. 5.

The New York Cotton futures market was easy on Saturday on increased selling pressure, stimulated by unfavourable Liverpool cables and foreign selling. The market opened easy but recovered few points during the first ten minutes and reached the highest level of the day when January was quoted 5.64. Later on foreign selling was in evidence and prices again ruled easy. The market closed at about the lowest level at a decline of 10 to 11 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 5 points at 5 75c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 11 to 12 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 11 points at 5.63c.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened quiet at a decline of 5 points. The market was easy on stop-loss selling orders with weaker Alexandria advices. Offtake was poor and there was some liquidation. The market closed quiet but steady at a decline of 12 points, Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 16 points at 5.14d. per lb.

East Indian Cotton futures ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 8 points with January 4.77 and March 4.63

Egyptian Cotton futures ring was easy and closed at a decline of 27 to 28 points.

The Alexandria Cotton futures market was weak on heavy selling and closed at a decline of 75 to 61 points.

REUTER'S NEW YORK WEEKLY REVIEW.

Uncertainties over the debt question accompanied by early decline in Sterling disturbed confidence, while discussions in political circles on probable Farm legislation had also a disconcerting influence. First December Notices totalling 40,000 bales were stopped by leading spot-houses It is reported that around 10,000 bales will be exported to Europe. The decline was accompanied by heavy liquidation of old long accounts but volume of Southern hedge selling on every setback was small and it is evident that firmer technical position checked decline. Private reports strengthen the prevailing impression that the next Bureau will show an increase of over 12,000,000 bales. Trade price fixing on scale down limits has absorbed many contracts but textile markets were quiet and easier with buyers hesitant. It is believed that the market is well liquidated but demand was limited and buyers are awaiting developments.

DIVIDED OPINION.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. state: The uncertainty of the financial situation has caused a further decline

Although Americ... meets to-day th... garding Wa... to be k... eek. In... ed ...

surface opposed. Look for irregular market until debt problem settled. Trade buying scale down supporting feature.

New York: Wall Street spot house selling Wire houses trade locals bought.

## INDICATIONS CONGRESS UNFAVOURABLE

### Exceedingly Seri... Situation

Messrs. Langley & Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents:—

Present indications Congress action distinctly unfavourable, failing change attitude expect further decline American markets with possible further weakness sterling Consequences such action exceedingly serious but impossible forecast owing likelihood British tariff action and possible exchange restrictions. Business actually very restricted.

## BOMBAY COTTON STATISTICS

### (East India Cotton Association Ltd.)

Bombay Dec. 3.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts from 1st Sept to 1st Dec. | ..... | 2,45,197 |
| Same time last season ... | | 1,69.067 |
| Exports from 1st Sept. to 1st Dec.: | 1932. | 1931. |
| United Kingdom | 5,461 | 4.499 |
| Continent | 75.035 | 50,521 |
| China | 200 | 83,977 |
| Japan | 1,44,214 | 1,03.797 |
| Coast Ports | 4.319 | 16.555 |
| U. S. A. | Nil | 25 |
| Total | 2,29.229 | 2,59,374 |

Total exports by Rail 1st Sept. to 1st Dec. 30.551

Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. to 1st Dec. 1932 ..... 1,70.258

Same period last year ... 1,75,234

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers & mills in Bombay on 1st Dec. 1932 ... 5,00,231

Same time last year ... 3,74,089

KARACHI STATIS... S.

(Compiled from rep... of the Karachi Chamber o... merce and other sources).

Total receipts fr... country from ... 72.616

1932 to 20th N...

Total for the ... ing period la... 8.647

Total cotton ...

1st Sept. ...

Nov 193... 31

Cottonseed Rs. 18. 19.
Capas Nimari Rs. 41.
Capas Malwi Rs. 45.
Wheat Flour Maida per bag or ...rs. Rs. 11
...heat Flour Rawa per bag of ...s. Rs. 12.
...eat Flour Ata per bag of 90 ... 7/14.
... Flour Chapad per bag of ... Rs. 2/8.
... Malwi per boja of 4 mds. ...s. 61, 66.
...imari per boja of 4 mds. ...1. 79.
...ch opening per candy
...closing per candy
...d. L. State
...Ltd. Rs. 100-
...Ltd. Rs. 100-
...(Ordy.) Rs.
...(Pref.) Rs.
...ls Ltd.
...100-0-40
...r Mills.
...0-0-10.
...00-12/8-
...8-0-15.
...-0-21/8
...unt
...ts of
...on
...iven
...09

# MONEY MARKET

### Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Dec. 5.

B. C. RATES—
T T 1/6 1/8
D D 1/6 1/8.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 5/32 Dec January
Banks Selling D D 1/6 5/32.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/8 Feby-March
Banks Buying T T 1/6 7/32
Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/4.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 5/16 Dec.-Feb.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 9/32 March-May.
NEW YORK—
B. C. Rate T T 416.
Banks Selling T T 414
Banks Buying T T 411
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 612
Banks Buying D D 622
BELGIUM—
Banks Selling D D 59 3/4.
JAPAN
Banks Selling T T 84-1/2.
Banks Buying 60 Days 81
HONG KONG—
Banks Selling D D 89 3/8.
SWITZERLAND—
Banks Selling D D 116 1/4.
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 154 3/8
JAVA
Banks Selling D D 59 7/8.
BERLIN
Banks Selling D D 100
CROSS RATES—
New York/London 3.18 7/8 3rd inst.
Shanghai/London 1/8 7/8 5th inst.
Japan/London 1/3 5th inst.
London/Paris 81.50 3rd inst.
London/Belgium 22.98 3rd inst.
London/Switzerland 16.50 3rd inst.
London/Italy 93.00 3rd inst.
London/Berlin 13.38 3rd inst.
London/Holland 17.98 1/2 3rd inst.
London/Stockholm 18.18 1/2 3rd inst.
London/New York 3.18 1/2 3rd inst
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.
Gold £6/7/3 2nd inst.; £6/9/4½ 3rd inst
Silver London Ready 17 1/2 2nd inst.; 17 1/2 3rd inst
Silver London Forward 17 9/16 2nd inst.; 17 9/16 3rd inst.
Silver New York Ready 24 15/16 2nd inst.; 25 1/8 3rd inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 1 per cent. 2nd inst.: 1 per cent 3rd inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 1 1/4 per cent 2nd inst.; 1 3/16 per cent 3rd inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
Money:—Call 1 per cent. 3 Mos 2 per cent. 6 Mos. 2½ per cent
Tone:—Easy

## INDORE MARKETS

(From Messrs Gangadhar Waman & Co.)

Indore, Dec. 5.

WHEAT SEED & COTTON:—
Wheat Bombay pass Rs. 23, 25.
Wheat Malwi Rs. 22, 23.
Wheat Pissi Rs 18. 19
Gram Rs 18 19
Teelseed Rs. 45. 50
Jawar Rs 17, 18.
Barley Rs. 19
Linseed bold brown Rs. 20, 21.
Cottonseed Rs. 18. 19.
Capas Nimari Rs. 41.
Capas Malwi Rs. 45.
Wheat Flour Maida per bag or Rs. Rs. 11
Wheat Flour Rawa per bag of Rs. Rs. 12.
Wheat Flour Ata per bag of 90 Rs. 7/14.
Wheat Flour Chapad per bag of Rs. Rs. 2/8.
Jawar Malwi per boja of 4 mds. Rs. 61, 66.
Gram Nimari per boja of 4 mds. Rs. 71. 79.
Cotton opening per candy
Cotton closing per candy

# No Business In Leading Markets

Bombay, Dec. 5.

All leading markets were officially open to-day but no business is reported in Cotton, Shares, Silver, Gold and Seeds.

## COTTON STRADDLES

### Approximat... Differences

New York-Liverpool:—Jany. 426. March 418 May 411.

Bombay-Liverpool:—Broach A.-May (197)—Liverpool May (4.96) Rs. 12 at exchange 1/6.

Bombay-New York:—Broach A./May (197)—New York May (5.81) Rs. 41 at 3.18⅞ cross rate.

# NOMINAL QUOTATIONS

COTTON.

Bomay, Dec. 5.

| | |
|---|---|
| Broach A/M. | 198 0 0 |
| Oomra D/J. | 175 8 0 |
| Oomra March | 176 8 0 |
| Bengal D/J. | 155 8 0 |
| Bengal March | 157 8 0 |

GOLD.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ready | 31 7 0 |
| December | 31 9 0 |
| January | 31 8 0 |

SOVEREIGNS.

| | |
|---|---|
| December | 19 13 0 |
| January | 19 12 0 |

SILVER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ready | 52 6 0 |
| December | 52 7 0 |
| January | 52 13 0 |

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Linseed May | 6 9 0 |
| Wheat May | 4 11 6 |

## CURRENT QUOTATIONS OF INDIAN MILL-MADE PIECEGOODS

### ISSUED BY

### The Millowners' Association, Bombay

BOMBAY, Nov 30.

Vol. III. No 3.

| Name of Mill | Trade No. | Ex-mill price (per pair) Rs a p |
|---|---|---|
| **GREY LONGCLOTH ..** | | |
| Bombay Dyeing | S Quality | 4 12 7 |
| Burhanpur Tapti | 3801 | not mfg. |
| Coimbatore | 78 | 6 12 0 |
| Colaba Land | 6 | 6 4 0 |
| Currimbhoys | 91-1/2 | 5 11 3 |
| Crown Mill | 13-1/2 | 6 9 0 |
| David Mill | 1105 | 5 0 6 |
| Hindoostan | 8705 | 6 14 0 |
| Jacob Sassoon | .... | 6 0 9 |
| Mysore Spg. | 848 | 11 6 0 |
| New Gt. Eastern | 6 | 6 4 0 |
| Rachael Sassoon | 5303 | 5 15 9 |
| Sholapur Mill | 1400 | 8 8 6 |
| Western India | BBB13-1/2 | 6 14 0 |
| **GREY SHIRTING.** | | |
| Apollo Mill | 3625 | 5 10 0 |
| Berar Mfg. | 13-1/2 13-1/2 | 6 3 9 |
| Bombay Dyeing | 136-1/2 | 5 10 0 |
| Century | 3625 | 5 10 0 |
| Century | 12500 | 6 4 0 |
| Century | 15100 | 7 3 0 |
| Crown Mill | 140-1/2 | 6 4 0 |
| Currimbhoys | 1215 | 7 0 6 |
| David Mill | 404 | 4 8 3 |
| E. D. Sassoon | 91-1/2 91-1/2 | 5 5 0 |
| Edward Sassoon | 6404 | 5 6 0 |
| Framjee Petit | 3625 | 5 3 3 |
| Framjee Petit | (x-quality) | 4 9 1-1/2 |
| Framjee Petit | 92-1/2 | 5 7 9 |
| New Gt. Eastern | 1305 | 6 0 0 |
| Phoenix Mill | 3404 | 5 8 0 |
| Tata Mill | 335 | 6 0 0 |
| Western India | 140-1/2 | 6 4 0 |
| **GREY SHEETING** | | |
| Colaba Land | 1300 | 6 0 0 |
| Manchester | MM1215 | 7 4 0 |
| Victoria | 111 | 5 9 3 |
| Victoria | 1111 | 4 10 6 |
| **GREY DOMESTICS.** | | |
| Colaba Land | 12 | 7 8 0 |
| Crown Mill | 1200 | 7 14 0 |
| Currimbhoys | 10000 | 5 1 0 |
| Mysore Spg. | 2700 | 10 2 9 |
| New Gt. Eastern | 1215 | 7 8 0 |
| Swadeshi Mill | 34100 | 17 6 0 |
| Tata Mill | 3503 | 14 4 0 |
| **GREY CHADAR.** | | (per pair). |
| Ahmedabad Advance | 1406 | 1 15 6 |
| Ahmedabad Advance | 5055 | 1 9 6 |
| Berar Mfg. | 1215 | 1 6 4 |
| Crown Mill | 1215 | 1 10 3 |
| Currimbhoys | 901 | 1 4 0 |
| Mysore Spg. | 220 | 1 8 0 |
| Mysore Spg. | 240 | 1 12 6 |
| Rachael Sassoon | 1215 | 1 10 3 |
| Sholapur | 245 | 1 7 4-1/2 |
| Swadeshi | 5050 | 1 10 6 |
| Tata Mill | 650 | 1 12 0 |
| **GREY DRILL.** | | (per piece.) |
| Currimbhoys | 12125 | 4 12 6 |
| Manchester | 222 | 7 1 0 |
| Mysore Spg. | 1525 | 10 5 6 |
| Victoria | 4130-1/2 | 6 0 3 |
| **GREY DHOTIES.** | | (per pair.) |
| Ahm. Advance | 1940 | 2 1 6 |
| Ahm. Advance (Saries) | 1112 | 2 11 6 |
| Berar Mfg. | 219 | 1 10 0 |
| Bombay Dyeing | .... | 1 3 8 |
| Burhanpur Tapti | 4010 | 1 10 9 |
| Century | 201-1/2 | not quoted |
| Crown | 81/81 | 1 9 3 |
| Currimbhoys | 61000 | 1 12 9 |
| Hindustan | 3144 | 1 9 0 |
| Indian Mfg. | 1899 | 1 10 0 |
| Jacob Sassoon | 931 | 1 9 4 |
| Khandeish | 1438 | 1 7 0 |
| Meyer Sassoon | 3081 | 1 11 3 |
| Mysore Spg. | MSM235 | 1 3 9 |
| New Kaiser-i-Hind | 5593 | 1 10 0 |
| Rachael Sassoon | 501 | 1 2 0 |
| Sholapur | 4909 | 1 15 9-1/2 |
| Swadeshi | 3401 | 2 5 9 |
| Tata Mill | 1386 | 2 1 0 |
| Victoria Mill | 140 | 1 4 9 |
| Western India | 2142 | 1 7 0 |

# SHIPPING NEWS

## Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, Dec. 5.

Hatrana; Ellis; Java.
Aungban, Buckly; Rangoon.
Fuku Maru; Kuro Kawa; Kobe.
Silverwillo; Cherry; New York.
Ockenfels; Goes, Marmagoa.
Sumatra; Hedding; Gothenburg.
Jenny; Johanse; Batoum.
Victoria; Benzamino; Genoa.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, Dec. 6.

Seuin Maru; Hamada; Calcutta.
Rotenfels; Sieghold; Hamburg.

LOADING.

Steamer Alipore for Kobe.
Steamer Tairea for Durban.
Steamer Victoria for Genoa.

S S Hatrana:—The B I S N Coy's steamer "Hatrana" arrived in harbour yesterday from Java, with a cargo of sugar.

S S Aungban:—The I B P Coy's steamer "Aungban," arrived in harbour yesterday. from Rangoon, with a cargo of kerosene oil.

S S Fuku Maru:—The N Y K steamer "Fuku Maru," arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Silverwillow:—The Volkart Bros.' steamer "Silverwillow," arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo.

S S Ockenfels:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer "Ockenfels." arrived in harbour yesterday from Marmagoa, with a general cargo.

S S Sumatra:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer "Sumatra". arrived in harbour yesterday from Gothenburg, with a general cargo.

S S Jenny:—The S. O. Coy's steamer "Jenny." arrived in harbour yesterday from Batoum, with a cargo of kerosene oil.

S S Rotenfels:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer "Ockenfels." will sail to-day for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

ITALIAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Victoria:—The M Italiana mail steamer "Victoria," arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE DOCKS.

Bombay, Dec. 5.

### ALEXANDRA DOCK

2. Silver Willow 3385 tons Colombo, 8-12 Volkart Bros.
3. Hatarana 4592 tons, Karachi, 7-12 M M & Co.
5 Ockenfels 4681 tons Hamburg N F. L Edwards.
8 Col di Lono 3709 Trieste 8-12 L Triestino N Co.
9 Ginyo Maru 6128, Kobe 14|12, N Y Kaisha.
12 Clan Sinclair 3291, Cochin 7|12, J Finlay & Co.
12 Dred. Barbus 322 tons NF., N.F. C E B P T.
15 Rotenfels 4852 Antwerp 6-12 L. Edwards Ltd.

### VICTORIA DOCK

3 Bahora 1870 tons P'Gulf, 7-12, M M & Co.
4 Varsova 1957 tons Busrah, 8-12 M M & Co.
5 Afrisana 863, M'Coast 7/12 Merchant S N Co.
Heinan Maru 2719, Japan 10/12, M M & Co.
8 Fuku Maru 2767 tons Karachi. 7/12 O S Kaisha.
10|11 Surabaya Maru 2728. Japan 7|12, O S Kaisha
13 Indira 278 tons M'Cost 9-12 Malabar Steamship Co.
14 Lalita 285 tons M'Coast 6-12 Malabar Steamship.

### PRINCE'S DOCK

D/E Gairsoppa 3227, Calcutta 7-12 M M & Co.
G. Oostacappelle 348 tons M'Coast 8-12 Merchant S N Co.
M. Colombo: NF., NF., National Petroleum Co.
N Fager 661, Bangkok, N F F F Campbell & Co.

### SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS

FOR TRIESTE.
Col di Lana 6|12, L T Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
Castalia 3|12, G T Co.
FOR KOBE
Tokiwa Maru NF., N Y Kaisha.
Sourabaya Maru 7|12, O S Kaisha
Heinan Maru, N F M M & Co.
Gingo Maru, N F N Y Kaisha.
FOR HOUSTON.
Silverwillow N F V Bros.
FOR BUSRAH.
Bamora 7|12 M. M. and Co.
Varava 8|12 M. M. and Co.
FOR RANGOON
Chybassa NF, M M Co.
Jalavina: N F S S N Co.
FOR HAMBURG
Rotenfels 5|12, L Edwards, Ltd.
Ockenfels N F L Edwards Ltd.
FOR BANGKOK.
Fager N F F Campbell & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Gairsoppa 4|12, M M & Co.
GENERAL LANDING DATES.
Corju (boats) 3/12.
Vita 3/12.
Saraswati 3/12.
Bahaduri 5/12.
Corju (boats) 2/12.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Dec. 5.

S S Rotenfels for Hamburg:—800 bags groundnut oil cakes. A. Oomerbhoy; 1200 bags linseed, L Dreffus & Co.

For Antwerp:—30 bales wool raw, E Majvi & Co.; 1000 bags linseed oil cakes, A Oomerbhoy.

For Ratterdam: —1400 bags linseed oil cakes, A Oomerbhoy.

S S Ockenfels for Hamburg:—125 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co., 55 bales cotton fly. Indian Produce Export Co.; 3200 bags groundnut oil cakes, H A K Oomerbhoy.

For Ratterdom:—3003 bags myrabollam, P Mathradas & Co.

For Gothenburg:—25 cases condiments, M Poonjiaji & Sons.

For Antwerp:—192 bales cotton raw, E Spinner & Co.

S S Col-de-Lana for Port Said:—1333 bags gingelly seed, L Dreyfus & Co.

S S Victoria for Genoa:—360 bales cotton raw, Italindia Cotton Co.; 1212 bags linseed, K Omchand & Co., 605 bales cotton raw Bombay Co.

For Naples:—350 bags castorseed, K Devchand & Co.

For Port Said:—5 bales cotton raw, Sassoon J David & Co.

For Alexandretta:—25 bales cotton yarn, W H Brady & Co.; 25 bales cotton yarn, Sassoon J David & Co.

S S Heinan Maru for Kobe:—75 tons iron scrap, A Popatlal & Sons 154 bales cotton raw, A Khimji & Co.; 75 tons iron scrap, M Jivraj & Co.

S S Sourbaya Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.; 450 bales cotton raw, V Ladha & Co.; 621 bales cotton raw, K M Nathoo, 200 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Dec. 5.

S S Weissenfels; Agents L Edward Ld. from Hamburg:—80 cases lamp parts; 225 cases slates; 255 cases pencils; 180 cases globes; 300 cases ironware; 250 cases paper; 75 cases camphor, 40 cases bolts & nuts; 150 cases glue; 155 cases sewing machinery; 230 cases hurricane lamps; 950 cases box boards; 128 cases sterilized cream; 250 cases wire nettings; 138 cases E'ware; 30 cases medicine; 117 cases card boards; 30 cases bone glue; 50 cases lamps; 277 cases ply wood; 1510 cases timber; 326 cases tubes; 31 cases silk yarn; 175 cases slate boards; 150 cases machinery; 155 cks. chemicals; 505 coils wire; 161 drums M. A. F. oil; 551 bundle copper sheets; 2013 bundle Y. M. sheets & squares; 935 plates spelter; 2786 drums whale oil; 230 drums dyes.

From Bremen:—75 cases hinges, 84 cases motor car covers; 86 drums chemicals; 196 cases beer; 35 cases padlocks; 66 cases straw boards; 100 cases steel; 1000 bags gum rasin; 329 pieces pulleys; 75 cases ironware; 1434 coils wire; 826 pieces Asuen-logs; 80 cases ply wood; 70 cases paper; 75 bundle G. C Sheets.

From Antwerp: 20 cases syrup; 60 cases washers; 900 cases farina; 27 cases brandy; 73 cases beer; 125 cases destrine; 90 cases cheese; 333 bags sugar; 500 bundle log spikes; 405 bundle copper sheets; 104 bundle steel joists; 500 bundle circles; 12900 bundle steel hooks; 251 bundle rivets; 2600 bundle steel rods; 1423 bundle steel bars; 143 bundle steel angles; 7250 bundle steel sheets; 2100 bags vegetable products; 300 bags starch; 244 bags bolts & nuts; 668 bundle tubes; 50 bundle poles; 340 bundle tees; 450 bundle nails; 200 drums colour; 625 bundle wire; 190 cases paper; 300 kegs red lead; 130 cases soap; 1000 drums dyes dry; 400 drums chemicals, 700 bags chemicals; 1000 cases window glass.

From Port Said:—2500 bags figs; 350 bags almonds; 50 bags potatoes; 27 bags lemons.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bomay Dec. 5.

| | |
|---|---|
| Khandeish | 583 |
| Central India | 16 |
| Barsi-Nugger | 423 |
| Hyderabad-Gaoran | 106 |
| Berar | 2,189 |
| Central Provinces | 1,148 |
| Dhollera | 172 |
| Rajputana | 423 cwts. |
| Sind-Punjab | 300 |
| Linseed | 1,864 |
| Wheat | 8,579 |
| Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds | 665 |
| Gingellyseeds | 31,139 |
| Groundnuts | 13,393 |
| Castorseed | 871 |
| Rice | 18,588 |
| Myrabollams | 3,209 |
| Cottonseed | 4,320 |
| Mowraseed | 149 |
| Gram | 359 |
| Joowar | 1,863 |
| Barley | 331 |
| Bajree | 2,288 |
| Coal | 945 |

# CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hindu—Magsar Sud 9, 1980.
Muslim—Shaban 7, 1351.
Parsi—Tir 1, 1302.
Sunrise—6h. 58m.
Sunset—6h. 0m.
Hightide—5.22, 18.10.
Lowtide—12.20, 23.40.
Phases of the Moon: First Quarter to-day 4h. 15m. a.m. Full Moon 13th Dec. 7h. 41m. Last Quarter 21st Dec. 1h. 52m. a.m; New moon 27th Dec. 4h. 52m.. p.m,

TUESDAY, Dec. 6.

Rotary Club of Bombay: Rev. W. E. Gladstone Solomon on "Art and Controversy". Open to Lady Guests. Taj Mahal Hotel. 1-30 p.m.
Bombay Improvement Committee. 4-10 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Bombay Girls High Schools' Athletic Association annual tournament, Town Hall. 10-30 a.m.
Y. M. C. A., Team Boxing Championships Byculla. 9-30 p.m.

ADULT EDUCATION CLASSES.—Professor R. Choksi will meet his students in Eng. Lit (Galsworthy) to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. in the Wilson College.

DEVOTION TO MOTHERLAND.—To-day (Tuesday), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Pt. Dwijendranathji Shastri will deliver a public lecture on "Devotion to Motherland" in the Arya Samaj Mandir questions will be answered.

BOMBAY TEACHERS' UNION.—At a meeting of the Union to be held in the S. T. C. Hall at 6 p.m. on Wednesday 7th inst, Mr. M. R. Paranjpe will speak on "The New Matricula ion Scheme"

GIRGAUM CO-OP. INSTITUTE.—Under the auspices of the Girgaum Co-operative Institute, the Secretaries Training Class will be held to-day (Tuesday) in Maratha High School at 6-30 p.m. (Near Opera House Tram Terminus) Mr. R. P. Karwe, advocate, will deliver a lecture on Co-operative Act and Rules" to the students in Marathi.

RAMWADI FREE EYE HOSPITAL.—The following is a statement of the attendence of The Ramwadi Free Eye Hospital for November 1932:

The total attendance was 5633. out of which 2828 were males 1844 females, and 931 children, 135 operations were performed The daily average attendence was 216, during the 26 working days of the month.

### *Acknowledgment*

We have received from Messrs. Karamchand Ambalal and Co., (Abdul Rehman Street) Bombay a sample packet of playing cards manufactured by Rami Varam F.A.L. works. The quality and finish of the cards is good and the design compares favourably with similar foreign products.

A leather pocket purse from Mr. Nanjibhai M. Divavala, Proprietor, Leather Kit Manufacturing Co., Bombay.

### *DAILY AMUSEMENTS*

EXCELSIOR:—"Ladies Of The Big House". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE:—"Thark". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPRESS:—"Subway Express" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON: — "Bhartruhari" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE:—"Graft". Daily at 3-30 6.30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END:—"Shyam Sunder". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
GLOBE:—"Laila-Majnu". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
ROXY:—"Bachelor's Affairs" Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE TALKIES, (Byculla) "Stowaway". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL:—"Tarzan The Ape Man". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TATA POWER CO., LTD.—Under the auspices of the Bombay Shareholders' Association an informal meeting of shareholders of the Tata Power Company Limited will be held on Wednesday (7th inst.) at 5 p.m. in the office of the Association (Agakhan Building, Dalal Street, Fort,) to consider questions of vital importance to the shareholders of the Company."

RAHNUMAI MAZDAYASNA SABHA.—A public lecture under the auspices of the Rahnumai Mazdayasna Sabha will be delivered on Thursday (8th inst.) at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall, (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort,) by Mr. Sohrab J. Bulsara on "The promulgation of the Holy Religion after the Holy Prophet Zarathushtra"

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY—The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday, (7th inst.) at 6 p.m. (S.T.), when papers will be read on (1) "On some Ancient Indian Beliefs about the Origin of Child-Birth". (2) "Supplementary Notes on the Mundari Legends," and (3) "A Note on the Ghost-Lore from the Jalpaiguri District in Northern Bengal," by Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra.

BOMBAY SCOUTS' INFORMAL GATHERING—"Under the auspices of the All-India Jamboree day Commomoration Gathering Committee, there will be the Bombay Scouts' Informal Gathering to commomorate the All-India Jamboree Day. At Worli on the 10th and 11th inst. The programme will be duly published. The Committee expect every sort of response and co-operation of Bombay Scouters and Scouts to make the gathering a success. for particulars please write or see Scouters, S. P. Rane, 23 Navi-Wadi, Bombay No. 2, or K. R. Tipnis, Krishnabai Buildings, Benham-Hall Lane, Girgaum. Bombay."

GATHA SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Kama Oriental institute's Hall (Ravelne Street Hornby Road, Fort). Mr. Sorabji Navroji Kanga will deliver a lecture on "Fravashis take their rise from Spenta Mainyu, the holy spirit of Ahura Mazda"


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# MOTHER-IN-LAW BLAMED

## Young Girl's Tragic End

## BURNS HERSELF TO AVOID ILL-TREATMENT

BOMBAY Monday.

Terror at the mention of the name of her mother-in-law, by whom she was alleged to have been ill-treated was stated to be the reason for Kamalabai Dharamsy, a 17-year old girl setting fire to herself.

Kamalabai was married three years ago to one Dharamsy who is staying with his mother at Ghatkopar After the marriage the girl went and stayed with her husband for about a month, during which time she is alleged to have been ill-treated by her mother-in-law, Suntokebai. The girl came to her father's place in Bombay after nearly a month's stay and refused to go back again to Ghatkopar as she alleged her mother-in-law would ill-treat her, if she went there.

On November 26, the mother-in-law came to Bombay and took Kamalabai to Ghatkopar, and two days later a report was received by the brother of the girl in Bombay that Kamalabai had burnt herself.

Suntokebai, giving evidence this morning at an inquest held over the body of Kamalabai by the Coroner of Bombay, stated that on November 28 in the afternoon she went to a nighbour's place. As Kamalabai had been very queer witness sent another woman to go and see what the girl was doing. A few minutes later she was informed that her daughter-in-law had burnt herself. She went back to her house and found that the flames had been extinguished by the neighbours. The Police were informed, who removed her to the J. J. Hospital where she died on Saturday.

The witness further stated that since the last two years Kamalabai was behaving madly, and was out of mind. She was married to her son three years ago and had lived only for about 15 days with her husband. The rest of the time she was staying with her father in Bombay.

AFRAID OF MOTHER-IN-LAW.

The brother of Kamalabai, giving evidence, stated that his sister used to be terror-stricken and behave like a mad woman at the mention of Suntokebai (the mother-in-law). It was not true that his sister was mad or out of mind. Kamalabai never wanted to go to her husband's place because she was afraid of her mother-in-law. She was taken to Ghatkopar on November 26 and two days later he received information that his sister had burnt herself. She complained to the witness that her mother-in-law had thrashed her.

A verdict of death due to shock from extensive burns was returned. The Jury in the course of their verdict remarked: "The poor girl, who was only 17 years old committed suicide an account of the dread of ill-treatment at the hands of her mother-in-law, Suntokebai, who had been very merciless to her."

## FATAL STABBING ON FALKLAND ROAD

### One Woman Dies In Hospital Another In Precarious Condition

BOMBAY, Monday.

One Malanbai living on the Falkland Road was stabbed several times on Saturday night by a Muslim, while she was trying to protect one Sunderbai who was being stabbed by the Muslim. She was removed in a serious condition to the J. J. Hospital, where she died on Sunday evening.

It appears that Latiff Shiek Abdul was the paramour of Sunderbai, who lived on Falkland Road. Nearly a month ago, they quarelled amongst themselves and severed connection. On the night of December 3, Latif with four others went up to the place of Sunderbai and entered her room. The four accomplices stayed outside and bolted the door

Sunderbai was terrified at seeing Latif enter her room at that hour but before she could raise any cry Latif whipped out a knife and began stabbing the woman in the chest. Sunderbai raised cries of agony and ran down by another door and came on Khurva Gully. Latif followed her and stabbed her all the way Malanbai, Sunderbai's neighbour rushed up to Sunderbai's help but she was also stabbed in the sides. By that time the police arrived on the scene and arrested all the five persons and removed the two women to the J. J. Hospital where Malanbai died last evening. Sunderbai is lying in the hospital in a precarious condition.

### *SWADESHI EXHIBITION*

#### *Mahatma's Blessing*

Mr. Sripad Shanker of Madras, who interviewed Mahatma Gandhi in the Yerwada Jail on Saturday afternoon, in the course of a statement to the Press says:—

"Mahatma Gandhi was very much delighted and interested to know details about the ensuing All-India Mahamagam Fair and Swadeshi Exhibition, Palace Gardens, Kumbakonam and gave his blessings for its complete and unqualified success."

#### *Winter Khadi And Swadeshi Bazar*

Parsi Swadeshi Bazar Committee invites all to their Winter Bazar, where khadi-cotton, woolen and silk-from Sindh, Punjab Kashmir and Madras, Shawls, Blankets, Rugs, Coating, Shirting etc., of great variety and beauty, also swadeshi articles of daily use can be had at the Marwadi Vidyalaya on Saturday and Sunday next from 4 to 8 p.m. Admission free.

## 17 ARRESTS IN "GAMBLING DEN"

### Packs Of Cards & Cash Seized By Police

BOMBAY, Monday.

Armed with a search Warrant issued by the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Sub-Inspector Koregaonker of the Lamington Road Police Station with some constables raided a room in Trimbak Parasuram Street, Golpitha, at 9 p.m. to-day and arrested 17 persons. The police also recovered packs of playing cards and cash of about Rs. 100.

In consequence of information received that gambling was going in a room at Golpitha where some Hindus and Muslims came at night and played cards staking large amounts, the Lamington Road Police kept a watch on the Building for the last few days and after making sure raided the place to-night and arrested 15 Hindus and two Muslims, who when the police entered were playing cards with sums of money in front of them. The police promptly put them under arrest and seached the premises and recovered some packs of playing cards and about Rs. 100 in cash

The accused will be placed before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate to-morrow charged under the Gaming Act.

### *DARTMOOR MUTINY ECHO*

#### *Tightening Up Jail Discipline*

(SPECIAL CABLES.)

LONDON, Dec. 5.

As a sequel to a convict striking the Governor of Dartmoor prison in the face, as a result of which the Governor has gone on sick leave, discipline of prison is being further tightened up.

A scheme of reorganisation is being carried out as a result of which the staff will be almost completely different from that at the time of mutiny a year ago. Prison regulations will be strictly enforced and rifle practice at dummies representing escaping convicts is being regularly carried out. Mounted officers as well as armed warders are guarding the working parties of convicts. As a result of authorities adopting the attitude of "take it or leave it" the convicts' daily complaints regarding food have ceased.—Reuter.

#### *700 Repatriates Arrive In Madras*

MADRAS, Dec. 5.

Over 700 South African repatriates, the largest batch since the introduction of the assisted emigration scheme, arrived in Madras by the S. S. "Amona" from Natal on Saturday.—A.P.

## MR. PUPALA'S CASE

### Hearing At High Court Sessions Next Monday

BOMBAY, Monday.

The case against Mr. Pupala, ex-municipal Corporator and four other Hindus in connection with the murder of a Mahomedan at Kamatipura during the communal riots will come up for hearing on the 12th instt. before the Chief Justice and a special jury at the High Court Sessions.

Mr. S. G. Velinker will defend Mr. Pupala. The acting Advocate-General Mr. Taraporewala will appear for the Crown.

#### *Murder Charge Against "Durgah" Keeper*

BOMBAY, Monday.

At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, Husseinshah Jamalshah keeper of a Mahomedan "durgah" at Kamatipura, 5th Lane, was put up on the charge of murder.

On May 16 last, Vithoba Babu, a Hindu, was passing along Kamatipura 5th Lane when he was attacked by four or five Mahomedans. His son who was a few paces ahead turned round on hearing an alarm and saw his father being stabbed, it is alleged, by the accused who was among the assailants. The victim subsequently died in the hospital.

Mr. V. F. Taraporevala with Miss Tata appeared for the Crown, and Mr. M. K. Azad with Mr. Barodawalla for the defence.

The case is proceeding.

### *HINDU KILLED BY ELECTRIC TRAIN*

BOMBAY, Monday.

An unknown Hindu youth, who was crossing the Railway lines near the Mazagaon Bridge last night at 10 p.m. was knocked down by an electric train proceeding from Byculla towards the Victoria Terminus. He was immediately removed to the Sandhurst Bridge Station where he succumbed to his injuries.

At an inquest held over the body, the Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of death due to the fracture of the vault of the skull due to his having been knocked down accidentally by an electric train while he was trespassing' was returned.

The Executive Council of the Delhi University has unanimously recommended the name of Khan Bahadur Abdur Rahman for the Vice-Chancellorship of the University for a further period of two years.—A. P.

## LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE

### Latest Quotation

(Special Service for "Chronicle.")

T.T. ON LONDON.

New York, Dec. 5.

| | |
|---|---|
| To-day's opening | 3.18 7/8 |
| Previous closing | 3.26 1/2 |

T.T. ON NEW YORK.

London, Dec. 5.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 3.18 1/2 |
| To-day's opening | 3.15 5/8 |
| To-day's closing | 3.20 3/8 |

## LATEST COTTON PRICE

(Cotton Information Bureau. 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road. Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY SETTLEMENT

New York, Dec. 3.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing rate | 5.60 |
| To-day's opening rate | 5.58 |
| Difference ..... | —.02 |
| To-day's closing rate | 5.56 |
| Difference ..... | —.04 |

BROACH EXPECTATION.

April/May ..... Rs. 196

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY SETTLEMENT.

Liverpool, Dec. 5.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing rate ..... | 4.92 |
| To-day's opening rate | 4.87 |
| Difference | —.05 |
| To-day's closing rate | 4.89 |
| Difference ..... | —.03 |

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Dec. 5.

| | |
|---|---|
| Silver Forward | 17-9/6 |
| Higher ..... | 1/16 |
| Silver Ready | 17 11/16 |
| Higher | —.1/8 |

Market—Steady. China bought Continent sold.

# R. T. C. DEBATE ON DEFENCE

### Indianisation Impracticable ?

LONDON, Dec. 5.

The Round Table Conference throughout the day discussed Defence, which was not finished when it adjourned till to-morrow.

The British Indian Liberals generally agreed with the recommendations of Defence Sub-Committee of the first Round Table Conference, particularly with view that nothing should be done tending to imperil safety of India or weaken Army's strength.

INDIANISATION OF ARMY.

It was urged that definite programme of Indianisation of whole Indian army within specified period should be drawn up by British Government, also that Military Council of India somewhat analogous to the Committee of Imperial Defence should be established. It was also stated that the Defence Member should be appointed at the unfettered discretion of the Governor General, to whom alone he should be responsible, but contact must be secured between ministers and the Defence Member.

It was generally agreed that contact was advisable but doubt was expressed by the British side regarding the possibility of making provision to this effect in constitution without derogating from Governor General's discretion.

On behalf of the British Conservatives it was stated that they supported the last December's White Paper, and they were sympathetic to any plan coming within its scope.

"IMPRACTICABLE."

As regards Indianisation main object must be efficiency and fitness for war and political and other considerations must not be allowed to affect the object. Defined programme of Indianisation was regarded as impracticable if not impossible.

On behalf of British Liberals it was urged that in placing the ultimate responsibility on Governor General nothing must be done to militate against his exercise thereof. It was urged that it was impossible to lay down any rule of policy with regard to Indianisation.—Reuter.

## HUNGER STRIKE IN RAJAHMUNDRY JAIL

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Dec. 5.

I understand the Madras Government have addressed the Government of India and the Punjab Government regarding the plight of Lahore hunger strikers in Rajahmundry jail. Doctors' report on the condition of their health has also been forwarded to the Punjab Government for the necessary action.

The Madras authorities have telegraphically asked for instructions from the Punjab Government as to the action they should take for remedying the grievances of the prisoners.

### *Calcutta Share Market*

CALCUTTA, Dec. 5.

Jute shares opened weak but afterwards improved slightly and maintained tone up to close. In Coals slight enquiry was noticeable and small business were reported at about current levels. Teas were dull. In miscellaneous Sugar and electrical issues were wanted at steady rates while others show no change. Securities were quiet. Following were the aclosing quotations:—

Securities: 3½ per cent Paper 71-9; 4 per cent loan 1960-70 83-11; 4½ per cent Bonds 1934 100-10; 5 per cent Bonds 1935 101-10; 5 per cent Loan 1929-47 100-2; 5 per cent Loan 1945-55 106 small lot; 5 per cent Loan 1940-43 101 small lot; 5 per cent U P Bonds 1944 100-4 small lot; 5½ per cent Loan 1938-40 103-1; 6 per cent Bonds 1933-36 101-4 small lot; 6½ per cent treasury bonds 1935 105 small lot.

Cottons: Kesoram 3-11.

Coals: Amalgamated 12-4; Raneegunge 29 cum div; Jamuria 7-6;

Jutes: Anglo-India 258-8; Dalhousie 335-8 small lot; Delta pref 111 small lot; Hooghly 57-8; Howrah 39; Kamarhatty 374; Kamarhatty pref 113; Kinnison 578 small lots; National 17-1 small lot.

Miscellaneous: Bengal aerating gas 50; Benares electric 9-12; Mirzapore electric 4-8; Indian Standard Wagon ordy 40-12; Hooghly Flour 14-8; Associated Hotels of India pref 76; Indo-Burma Petroleum pref 97-8; Titaghur Paper defd 4-4.

Sugar Shares: Carew & Co. 14-14; Cawnpore 32 small lot; Shamparan 23-12 small lot; New Savan 15-1; Ryam 41-4; Samastipore 15-8.

Debentures: 4 per cent 1912-42 Calcutta Municipal Debentures 91-4 small lot; 5 per cent 1926-56 86; Calcutta Port Trust Debentures 93-12.—A. P.


DOUBLE ATTRACTION WEEK
TWO SHOWS IN ONE

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DAILY 3-30, 6-30 & 10

BILL'S LEGACY
WITH
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MARY CLARE
SYD. COURTENAY
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AND

GRAFT
WITH
SUE CAROL
DOROTHY REVIER
REGIS TOOMEY
A PICTURE THAT WILL GRIP YOUR IMAGINATION. ACTION! EXCITEMENT! A LIFETIME OF THRILLS IN A SWIFT MOVING STORY.

NEXT WEEK
WHITE ZOMBIE
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BELA LUGOSI
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DRACULA FAME
A MIGHTY THRILL
BOOK YOUR SEATS NOW

HELP!
NORTH-SOUTH-EAST-WEST OUR BUILDING STANDS THE
"SWAMP TEST"
CROWDS BESIEGE IT FROM ALL POINTS OF THE COMPASS ALL
CLAMOURING TO GET INTO—
THE CAPITOL
DAILY 3 SHOWS
4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
MORE THRILLS Than "TRADER HORN"

Directed by W. S. VAN DYKE with JOHNNY WEISSMULLER, Neil Hamilton, C. Aubrey Smith, Maureen O'Sullivan
BREATHLESS THRILLS
WATCH TARZAN'S DAILY FIGHTS WITH APES, LIONS AND OTHER TERRIBLE WILD BEASTS ALL SINGLE-HANDED!
Also A Comedy Cartoon of
FLIP THE FROG
Free List Absolutely Stopped.


### *LATHI BLOWS FOR RAI BAHADUR*

LAHORE, Dec. 5.

Rai Bahadur Benarsidas and two others were admitted to-night to the Mayo Hospital suffering from lathi blows.

It is stated that Mr. Benarsidas came to Lahore this evening from Ambala to take away his wife and children from her brother. It appears that the brother objected and a quarrel arose wherein lathies and a revolver were used.

None was injured by the revolver.—A. P.

# THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

*TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1932*


# THE AMERICAN VIEW OF DEBT PROBLEM

The British Note on the Debt question does not seem to have made any material difference in the American viewpoint regarding this tangled skein of International Indebtedness. American statesmen and bankers recognise the wisdom of assisting the debtors to facilitate their payment; but they are equally clear that the debtor must pay. Britain is, obviously, the most solvent debtor; and the United States see no reason to excuse the instalment now due from Britain, in view particularly of their own present Budget difficulties and the acute, general depression in the country. "Britain must pay," will soon acquire the importance of a slogan, if any more demurrers are registered by British statesmen, or if any gesture of repudiation is staged for the benefit of the British public.

**BRITAIN WILL PAY.**

True, if Britain decides not to pay, the United States will not go to war for recovering the amounts lent; but that does not mean that America has not got plenty of other alternatives, even more effective than an appeal to arms, whereby she could exact her dues from her Debtors. And as Britain fully recognises this advantage in the hands of her chief economical rival, she would never decide to repudiate if she could possibly pay, no matter at what cost. We are certain, despite all these Notes and representations, Britain will eventually pay up, if she really cannot move America to grant her some relief if not absolute exemption from this obligation; and so we feel in no way anxious at the daily developments in this tangled web.

**FRENCH POSITION.**

But even if Britain pays her part of the Debt, America will be far from recovering the sums due from others of her European Debtors. France, for example, has always held that the question of International Debt and Reparations should be considered together. But to this Germany has categorically declined to agree, and there is no party in that country which will shoulder the odium of paying a penny more towards these incredible demands of her former enemies. France may rattle the sabre; but even France cannot now venture upon another raid in the Ruhr or on the Rhineland. She has realised, from bitter experience of the last such venture, that the costs of such efforts are much more heavy than any possible benefit that can be wrung out of them

**AMERICAN SYMPATHY FOR GERMANY.**

Moreover, America has never been party to any agreement for mixing up her claims against her debtors with the debtors' claims for war reparations against their former enemies. American sympathy has unmistakably been against any demand for reparation; and she has, therefore, invariably shown her sympathy for the German people by aiding and supporting them in their darkest hour of trial and tribulation. Even last year's Moratorium granted by Mr. Hoover was prompted in no small measure by this desire to aid Germany in her titanic struggle against distress and difficulties. Given this attitude of America and Germany, France can have very little reason to hope her point of view will prevail, even if her European allies support her.

**FRANCO-BRITISH DIVERGENCE.**

But her European allies also will not support her in her search for crippling and humiliating Germany. Britain parted company with France the very first moment that country decided to invade and occupy Ruhrland in the hope of making good her claims for Reparations from Germany. And though that dissociation did not take any active form of hostility to France, and obstructing her programme of making Germany pay by such drastic expedients, the whole course of British diplomacy since that date has been towards strengthening Germany and persuading France to moderate her claims, and control her temper. Even to-day, while the French Premier wants, if America refuses to grant any suspension of debt payments, to revert to status quo ante Lausanne, the British Prime Minister is reported definitely to have disagreed with his French confrere in that view of the legal position. France can, therefore, have no hope of finding support from her European allies in any attempt at coercing Germany and without reparations from Germany, France declares she would be utterly unable to pay her debt to the United States.

**THE CREDITOR REFUSES.**

European debtors may, no doubt, be agreed among themselves,—and they seem to be agreed, so far as Britain, France and Italy are concerned,—that debts and reparations ought to be treated together. But there is no effect in such a one-sided agreement, so long as the creditor does not concur. As we know now, the creditor refuses to concur, and if in addition, there are differences between the allies themselves regarding the policy to be adopted when their creditor refuses to forego his claims, and their debtor is clearly unable to meet his obligations to them, the situation becomes as piquant as it is complicated. Italy cannot now support France in her stand against Germany; nor can Britain. Alone. France has no hope to make Germany pay reparations, even supposing that country is in the least in a position to do so.

**EACH HIS OWN WAY.**

The only solution, under these conditions, is for each ally to take his own course. Britain will, in all probability, pay on the due date, no matter what her immediate hardship in making that payment might be. France will, as likely, not make the present payment on December 15, though even that country will eventually have to make payment if it has any concern with its own position in international credit organisation. As for Italy, the balance due from her is so small, that she can make good the present claim against her by borrowing from America itself for the occasion, if she is driven to such a course. And when all these claims have thus been met, and American suspicion allayed, there would be time and opportunity enough to consider the entire situation comprehensively, and concert measures for its relief. Economic reconstruction is impossible in isolated compartments, as Russia has found out despite her size and strength. To be satisfactory and lasting, economic reconstruction must be a co operative effort by the whole civilised world linked together by cultural and commercial bonds. And only when reconstruction is thus attempted in concert and all round can the world really hope to find a way out of the present distress and depression.

## EDUCATIONAL IDEALS

The address delivered by Sir Courtney Tyrrell, Chief Justice, Patna High Court, at the Convocation of the Patna University last week is a sincere outspoken attempt to remedy some of the glaring defects in the present University education in India. Here and there it is marked by the speaker's inadequate understanding of Indian culture and Indian students' educational ideals. But it is possible he deliberately overemphasised the evil of the irrational glorification of everything in the past culture of India and the defects in inexperienced students' educational aims. Taken all in all, the address is very stimulating and thought-provoking and, therefore, deserves to be sympathetically read by all interested in education.

**MAKE IT PRACTICAL.**

The gist of the address is that Indian education needs to be a great deal more practical than speculative, more material than other worldly, more rational than dogmatic, and more modern than traditional. "I am an uncompromising Modernist," says Sir Courtney, "and I am deeply anxious that the Indian desire for a forward policy may be realised. But in order to achieve this you must imitate the Japanese and the Italians and free yourselves from the immense overweight of sentiment for things which are effete and worn out. My hope is that Indian youth may be led out of the marshes and jungles of the dead Past to the bright pastures of the present and the fertile fields of the Future. It is because I think the matter of University policy is so desperately important for the future of India that I have sounded this note." None can deny the sincerity and the general soundness of the appeal. Views like these have been expressed before by several Indian educationists like Sir C. V. Raman but it must be acknowledged that University education in India still lacks that adaptivity to modern and changing times and environment which is essential to progress and even to survival.

**STILL IN OLD GROOVES.**

Often and often have we, in common with many others, appealed for a more practical type of University education but not even the alarming growth of unemployment among the educated has roused many of our academicians from their apparent complacence and from their almost snobbish attachment to what they loosely call culture; as if what is practical must necessarily lack in culture and what is known to be unpractical must necessarily have a great cultural value. If it is objected that vague generalities about the comparative merits of practical and cultural studies are not helpful in precisely determining the University curricula, we shall take the concrete case of the place of dead or "classical" languages in the University courses. In the Bombay and several other Indian Universities, the study of a classical or modern European language is compulsory in the earlier college classes. We cannot understand why a dead language must be made a compulsory subject and why its place cannot be taken by the student's vernacular or other modern Indian language. There is more practical value and more culture in the study of Hindi by every college student than in the study of any dead language. We do not suggest that dead languages should not at all be studied in the colleges but we do suggest that they should be only optional subjects to be taken only by those who wish to specialise in linguistic studies. But many educationists are still unable to get out of the traditional belief that there is a superior kind of culture in the study of dead languages. There has also been a tendency to give undue preference to ancient history over modern and contemporary history, though the latter has decidedly more practical value. We commend Sir Courtney's address to the earnest attention of those interested in Indian education.

# THE ACHIEVEMENT OF ALLAHABAD

## Acceptable Compromise On Residuary Powers Problem

*(By Politicus)*

IV*

Compared to the questions of Sind and the Punjab, or Bengal, the other points in the Muslim Demand were stressed relatively much less by the Muslim leaders themselves. In the final working out, however, of our national constitution, these other items in the collective demand may not prove less important; but, in the perspective now kept before them by the Muslim leaders, they do not emphasise questions like the place of the Muslims in the public services, or the organisation of the Military and Judicial services quite so much.

**"RESIDUARY POWERS."**

The only item stressed at all comparably with the points hitherto disposed of was the problem of the so-called "Residuary Powers." This indicated before the Allahabad Conference a radical difference of opinion; and the solution arrived at in Allahabad represents only a compromise, which it may well be hoped embodies the viewpoints of both parties. There is to be an "exhaustive" enumeration of the powers of the Central and Provincial Governments, in the first place. If there is such an "exhaustive" definition and clear distribution, the problem of the "Residuary Powers" as the Muslims view it would really not arise. The real difficulty that may still be anticipated in this behalf, despite the agreement at Allahabad is in connection with the schedules to be prepared hereafter. When these schedules are being prepared, what may appear to the Muslims a legitimate subject for being handed over to the provincial authority may not so seem to the Hindus in the future, which we are today obliged to overlook.

**TWOFOLD REMEDY.**

In the small margin of debatable ground, that is still left on this matter, the Allahabad arrangement suggests a twofold remedy:

"Any subject not specifically mentioned in the schedule shall belong to the Indian, or the Provincial Government, according to the relevancy and closeness of connection with the subjects so scheduled.

The final decision regarding doubts about subjects not scheduled shall vest in the Supreme Court, the opinion of the Central Government prevailing in an emergency until interlocutory directions or final decisions will have been obtained."

This double solution is the most acceptable compromise possible, under the circumstances. It is not free from its own difficulty. But from the impasse this item threatened to create, it certainly points a way out. The national integrity and safety is assured by leaving to the National Government the power to act in emergencies; and the provincial amour propre is safeguarded by providing the intervention of the Supreme Court for deciding all such doubtful and disputed points.

**A WORD OF CAUTION.**

The only word of caution one feels it necessary to add on this solution is that, it is to be hoped the introduction of the judicial authority in matters which, by the time they come to be referred to a court of law, may have aroused serious political tension, will not imperil the independence and integrity of our national judicial system.

As for the importance given to the Muslims, or the recognition of their claims in the matter of Cabinet-making (Resolution 4), or in Services (5), the Allahabad arrangement reflects a consensus of opinion, which is its best guarantee of success. It is admittedly an arrangement for a compromise constitution, not the absolute democracy that constitutional purists might aspire after. In the transitional period of ten years, it is hoped such assurances, duly observed, shall serve to allay the distrust inter communities, which is such an unhappy feature of our present political situation. As such, these two resolutions may be welcomed without any demur, or difference.

**STRANGE OMISSION.**

There is one point on which the resolutions passed at Allahabad are strangely defective, which must be mentioned in this connection. There is no mention, in the Allahabad resolutions, of the place where the sovereignty in the future constitution of India would reside; nor is it stated anywhere that the constitution framed in accordance with these resolutions would be capable of amendment by the authority which frames that constitution, viz. the representatives of the people of India. True, the arrangement is expressly for ten years only; and the implication of that declaration is that at the end of ten years the Constitution will be necessarily revised. Still, a degree of elasticity which ought to have been incorporated in these resolutions, is not there; and to that extent the resolutions may well be regarded as being defective.

(To Be Continued).

*Previous articles appeared on November 28 and 30 and on December 5.

# Notes of the Day

**All's Well.**

There is nothing to worry about the Hoare midget show in London. Everything is proceeding smoothly. The judiciously worded cables sent out from London are meant to convey an agreeable impression of the doings of the Conference. The latest news is that the "Indian outlook has broadened." This is the chief merit of meeting in 'Purdah.' Relieved of the embarrassment of publicity Government's "delegates" from India have opened out their hearts and discussed—or are we to understand, merely supplied information to the British side. And the result has been wonderful. From week to week the record is one of progress. So rapid has this progress been that Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, said a Reuter's message of Sunday's date, did not feel called upon to offer any comments. There is further cause for jubilation on the British side. News has reached London that the majority report of the committee of the Legislative Assembly is just of the kind British exporters to India want. So all is well.

**Whose Fault?**

A special service was held in Westminster Abbey, London, on Sunday last to commemorate Warren Hastings. Every patriotic Briton fed on Kepling, loves to revere the name of Warren Hastings. Indians have no such reverence for him but they realise that in regard to these matters the British and the Indian view-points are bound to differ. What they resent, however, is the absurd habit of Empire worshippers to utilise these commemoration services for preaching sermons on British "trusteeship" of India, the trustees finding it almost unholy to renounce their self-imposed task until India's "social evils" are removed. The Canon of Westminster dilated upon these evils. Everything was roped in, the high infant mortality, child marriages, 'purdah', illiteracy and 'Untouchability.' The good Canon may find it a useful field of study to investigate how far Government have helped the efforts of Indian reformers themselves to eradicate these evils.

**The Poet's Appeal.**

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore has joined millions of his countrymen and co-religionists in appealing to the Zamorin to do his "clear and unequivocal duty" by opening the Guruvayur temple before the end of this month. It is to be hoped that if his written appeal makes no impression on the Zamorin, the Poet will find it possible to visit the Zamorin personally. His mere presence in Kerala and his inspiring messages will surely go a long way in intensifying public opinion and inducing the Zamorin to respect it. It is said that attempts are being made to persuade the latter to see Mahatmaji at Yeravda. But it is doubtful if he would consent to do so. Gandhiji would any day be prepared to see him at his own residence. But we are not sure Government will agree to such a proposal. We hope the Poet will give our suggestion all possible consideration.

**A Suggested Improvement.**

The Committee of the All-India Shia Political Conference, while generally supporting the decisions so far arrived at by the Unity Conference, makes a significant constructive suggestion for improving the method of election. It believes that "the Muhammad Ali formula as modified by the Unity Conference Sub-committee is also detrimental to the growth of nationalism in India, as it is in a way a form of separate electorate". The Committee, therefore, suggests that "the percentage of 30 be further reduced and in no way it should go above 20". Nationalists will be happy indeed if the suggestion is acceptable to Muslims as a body. If not, it would be far better to let well alone than to disturb a nicely balanced settlement.

# BY THE WAY

**(By A Gentleman With A Duster.)**

Amidst all the sunshine that is sought to be created about the prospects of the third R. T. C. a dark cloud of suspicion is hovering over the deliberations in London about the real intentions on the side of the British Delegation. I have tried to study the statement issued by the British Government regarding the special powers which are to be vested in the Governor-General and the Governors of Provinces with the deliberate intention of finding a hopeful solution of this very thorny problem. The underlying assumption on which Sir Samuel Hoare urges the acceptance of the special powers is that they would be exercised with commonsense. If commonsense had really been associated with the recent administration of British India we would not have the flower of Indian manhood rotting in jails and the greatest living man and the voice of India would not have been shut out from the inhabited world behind the prison bars of Yerawda.

If commonsense had really prevailed Mahatma Gandhi would not have been denied the interview which he sought last January and which, if granted, might have well paved the way for the revival of confidence and good-will between the rulers and the ruled in India. This assumption, therefore, will be looked upon in this country as nothing else than one more pledge given to this country and the certainty about its being carried out—namely, the effectual exercise of the Special Powers in future in a commonsense way—can only be depended upon in the light of the experience this country has had in the past in regard to the numerous pledges held out by the British Government.

* * * *

But as a businessman I am more particularly anxious about the arrangements which are to be made in regard to the commercial treaties in future. The distinction between political relations as such and non-political matters like commercial treaties resolves itself into the ridiculous borderline between twiddledum and twiddledee if the right to enter into commercial treaties is contemplated to be exercised in the manner enunciated in the statement issued by the British Government. It is claimed in the statement that the same procedure is followed by Britain namely that the Foreign Office is responsible for the conduct of negotiations and the handling of correspondence between Britain and foreign countries when such treaties are negotiated.

It is suggested, therefore, that the reserved branch of the External Relations Department should in future do the same work for India, though it might consult the wishes of the Department of Commerce which would be a transferred Department. The analogy is perfectly out of place. It is to be remembered that each and every department in the State of Great Britain is presided over by a Britisher and each and every question that is handled by every department is a question where British interests alone have to predominate. Obviously the same conditions do not obtain and will not obtain in India even under the new constitution. The Department of Commerce being a Transferred department will be under an Indian Minister responsible to the preponderately elected majority in the legislature. But the Reserved departments including the reserved branch of the External Relations department will be under officials responsible only to the Governor-General himself.

* * * *

Again matters concerning commercial treaties will involve questions where interests of India alone will not be considered but every time the interests of England will also have to be balanced. Human nature being what it is, so long as the Reserved departments continue to exist and are expressly stated to be the responsibility of British Parliament it is incomprehensible how the representatives of England can be expected to forego their primary duty of looking after the interests of their own country and of seeing every time that whilst charged with the duty of safeguarding the interests of India they will not at the same time allow English interests to be either definitely injured or even indirectly prejudiced. It is the application of such false analogies whenever it suits the intentions of His Majesty's Government that confirms the suspicion in the Indian mind that Britain has not yet made up her mind to part with real political power in this country.

* * * *

I do not know if any political party which can command the respect of its electorate could stultify itself so egregiously as the Nationalist Party of the Legislative Assembly has done by deciding to treat the Ottawa Agreement as a 'No-Party' question. If questions of this import involving issues of first-rate importance are

(Continued In Col. 6)

(Continued From Col. 7.)

to be treated thus merely for the show of avoiding disunity in the Party such Parties had better not exist in the interests of the country. If the leaders of the Party are really convinced of the Agreement being definitely advantageous to the interests of the country it is up to them to convince the Party of their conclusions and to carry the Party with them. The most honourable course for them to pursue is to give up leading the Party if they cannot persuade it to accept their own views, or, in the alternative to subordinate their own views to the views of the majority in the Party. The Party to exist, grow and strengthen must be one which considers the interests of the Party above the interests of any individual member and the interests of the country above all the interests of the Party itself.

# HEN PEDESTRIANS GO ASTRAY

## City Fathers Talk Of "Road Sense"

### COMMISSIONER ASKS THEM TO WAIT TILL SWARAJ

Some of the City Fathers have undertaken a mission of teaching the Bombay public how to make proper use of the roads and put down the increasing number of street accidents.

"Keep to the foot paths" was the slogan of Mr. K. H. Goregaonkar at a meeting of the Municipal Corporation held on Monday. He wanted the Municipal Commissioner and the Police Chief to put their heads together and suggest means to develop a better "road sense" among the people of Bombay.

The debate was rendered lively when a city father suggested that police constables on traffic duty should short out at pedestrians the moment they left the footpaths and took to the high road.

Another member wanted to save the traffic sepoys from the trouble of giving too much exercise to their lungs which would be least relished by the public. who were already fed up with street noises.

The subject was then referred to the Municipal Commissioner for report in consultation with the Commissioner of Police.

DETAILS.

Mr. Hirji Behedin moved that the eighth report of the Finance and General Sub-Committee regarding the question of reducing expenditure on the printing work of the Corporation and the Standing Committee Office should be approved and adopted.

The Committee suggested certain ways to save the cost of printing, which if approved and carried out, would result in cutting down the expenditure by nearly Rs. 5,000.

The mover pointed out that members sent a large number of notices of motions merely inviting information from the Municipal Commissioner. If they saw the Commissioner, they would get all the information needed, and a good deal of money wasted on printing could be saved. He went on to add that there were members who did not even care to read the monthly agenda, till they came to the Corporation Hall.

REDUCING EXPENSES.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai resented the suggestion and said it was no their duty to see the Commissioner for information. It was their right to get it on the floor of the House.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi also considered that the right to seek information on the floor of the House was one of the few valuable privileges that the city father's enjoyed. It ought to be maintained.

Mr. Vedak thought the idea to reduce expenditure on printing was a penny wise pound foolish policy.

Mr. Boman-Behram agreed with the remarks of Mr. Hirji Behedin.

The report was adopted.

The meeting then considered a resolution moved by Dr. M. C. Javle "that in view of the prevailing financial stringency, the statutory post of Hydraulic Engineer on a high salary Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1 800 per month should be abolished, and the Water Works Department should be placed under the control of the City Engineer as was the case before the post was created in 1911." The resolution further stated that measures should be taken for the administration of the Water Works Department on the expiry of the term of appointment of Mr. W. A. Niven the present Hydraulic Engineer in February 1933.

The discussion on the subject was postponed.

There was lively discussion on a resolution moved by Mr. K. H. Goregaonkar that the Municipal Commissioner should report after consultation with the Police Commissioner of Bombay whether time had come, and if so if it was possible to prescribe as regards certain roads and streets in the city regulations for pedestrians to keep to footpaths or sides of the roads with a view to further develop "road sense" in the people.

The mover emphasised the need of educating the public in regard to the use of roads, with a view to check the increasingly heavy toll claimed by street accidents. He recalled an incident, when a friend of his with whom he was travelling in Italy was fined 20 lires because the latter put his foot on the front seat in a railway compartment.

COMMISSIONER WANTS SWARAJ.

The Municipal Commissioner replied that the City Police Act required that pedestrians should only use footpaths, and there was a penalty for those who disregarded it. But, it was not possible to enforce it strictly. He had discussed the matter with the Police Commissioner, and the latter did not think it politic to enforce the section as many of the footpaths were occupied by hawkers with the result that pedestrians had to take recourse to the public thoroughfare. He further added that the Police Commissioner had suggested the appointment of a Foot Path Committee which would suggest means for improving side walks and creating road sense among the people. As regards the incident that the mover related, the Commissioner remarked that when they got political relief as Italy was experiencing under Mussolini, they will also be able to enforce their laws with the same vigour.

SAFETY FIRST CAMPAIGN.

Mr. Gamadia suggested that the Police Commissioner should be requested to order the police constables on traffic duty to shout to the pedestrians, if they lapsed from the footpath to the road.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi did not want the police to strain themselves by shouting, because it would not be relished by the public. He made a new suggestion that the Safety First Organisation should launch a campaign to develop "road sense."

The resolution was carried.

PRIVATE MARKET.

Mr. M. N. Talpade then moved that the question whether Gunaji Babaji Nilvarne and other residents of Lal Baug locality should be given permission to establish a private market on the Improvement Trust plot be referred to the Markets and Gardens Sub-Committee.

Mr. Husseinbhoy Laliji wanted to know if the applicant owned the plot or had taken it on lease.

Mr. Kunwarji wanted to go into the history of the controversy but the president stopped him from bringing in irrelevent matters.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee said the question was why and how the advisability of granting permission to have a private market at the place arose. He said serious allegations of ill-treating fishermen during the riots were made against the present owner of the market and the people who did those things ought to be ashamed of them. He wanted the Committee to go into the question thoroughly.

The President stopped Mr. Tairsee from discussing the matter, as there was no application for permission to open a private market before the House.

Mr. Talpade said that matters could not be allowed to stop where they were. They must provide the residents with a market where they could buy their daily necessaries. The motion was put to vote and declared carried 2? voting for and 5 against.

The Corporation adjourned till Thursday.


TO BE LET

ONE FLAT IS TO BE LET to permanent Vegetarian Hindus in Naval Building, Lamington Road Opposite to Powell Rent Rs. 200 per month. Apply: OWNER third floor



BEWARE THE SPELL OF White Zombie

Count de Bonzi, Del Bono, Sertorio, De Stefani, Mlle Valerio and Count Fedostiani, members of the Italian Tennis team, who arrived on Monday.

Prince Aly S. Khan, who arrived on Monday by M. V. "Victoria", was received by the Khoja Jamat.

A public meeting was held under the auspices of the Gandhi Seva Sena on Sunday evening, at the Servants of India Society Hall, Sandhurst Road, in connection with the Guruvayur temple entry when Sjt. Himmatlal Anjaria presided and Smts. Jayshreeben Raiji, Kantaben Khandwalla, Gajraben Desai and Sjt. Dinkarrao Desai addressed the gathering.

### PORTUGAL'S NAVAL PROGRAMME

#### Order Worth £3,250,000 Placed With Britain

LISBON Dec. 5.

With the exception of three destroyers which are being built in Portuguese yards of British material and with the British plan, the whole of Portugal's naval programme has been placed in Britain, to the value of £3,250,000 most of which was ordered last year.

The coontract for two sloops and two submarines which has just been placed in Britain was originally given to Italy but was later cancelled, it amounts to £1200,000.—Reuter's Special.

### NAZI-REPUBLICAN CLASH

#### 13 Wounded In Murderous Fight With Revolvers

COLOGNE, Dec. 4.

Parties of 200 uniformed Nazis and Republicans marching to exercise were involved in a real battle when they came to a clash near Duisburg, and fought murderously with revolvers and sticks. Thirteen were badly wounded.—Reu. Special.

### ITALY TO BUILD TWO NEW CRUISERS

#### Authoritative Denial Of Allegations

ROME, Dec. 4.

Allegations that Sr. Mussoloni's order for two new cruisers is due to the resentment against the French decision to proceed with the construction of the new cruiser "Dunkerque" have prompted an authoritative denial. Although it is admitted that the French action has displeased Italy, it is stated that the new cruisers are part of a normal programme designed to replace one superannuated warship. The new cruisers will be of 7,000 tons and armed with six-inch guns.—Reuter.

### LADY MEMBER IN BURMA COUNCIL

#### Family Of Anti-Separationists

RANGOON, Dec. 5.

The Burmah Legislative Council, after the General Election commenced its first Session to-day.

Dr. Parekh the temporary Chairman, presided. There was full attendence of members, of whom more than half were new to the Council, which had for the first time a lady member in Daw Hnin Mya—the Anti-Separationist sister of Mr. Chit Hlaing. She was loudly applauded, when she took oath and was congratulated by the Chairman.

The Council has been adjourned till to-morrow, when the Presidential election will be held. So far Mr. Chit Hlaing, the Anti-Separationist Leader is the only candidate nominated for the post. —A. P.

### NELSON'S RELICS

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Telescope used by Nelson in the battle of Trafalgar auctioned at Christies realised 1,450 guineas. It bore an inscription denoting that it was joint presentation by the famous Emma Lady Hamilton and a great friend of Captain Hardy of "Victory".

Nelson relics offered brought the total of 3,174 guineas.—Reuter.

### MERCHANTS' CHAMBER'S NEW PRESIDENT

Sheth Mathradas Canji Matani has been unanimously elected President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, for the remaining period of the official year of the Chamber.

London.—Denmark has joined Norway and Sweden in separate trade negotiations with British.—Reuter.

# Another Busy Day For Police

### ARRESTS GALORE AT AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 5.

An attempt was made this afternoon to hold a meeting of the subjects Committee of the Gujarat Political Conference near the Collector's Office, but the police arrived and arrested B. K. Patvari pleader who was declared President of the Subjects Committee, and eight other Congress volunteers.

Earlier in the day four Congress volunteers were arrested with posters pertaining to the Conference and seven persons alleged to be delegates to the Conference were arrested on the Station as they alighted from the train.—A. P.

### Arrests And Raids At Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD. Dec. 5.

The local police last night arrested a pleader and another alleged Congress worker under the Emergency Powers Ordinance. The police also raided a gymnasium near Panchkua and seized about 35 badges of the delegates of the Gujerat Political Conference and 10 National Flags.—A. P.

### A. I. C. C. Secretary Jailed

BENARES, Dec. 5.

Lalji Mehrotra, described as one of the General Secretaries of the All-India Congress Committee has been sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500, in default further rigorous imprisonment for three months, under Section 17 (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya returned from Calcutta yesterday and is likely to stay here for five or six days.—A. P.

### FUTILE HUNT For CONGRESS LITERATURE

BELGAUM, Dec. 5.

Armed with a warrant issued by the City Magistrate, Belgaum, for seizing certain Congress literature, a police party headed by Mr. Lumley, Inspector, and Shivshatti, sub-Inspector, simultaneously raided this morning three houses in the City including that of Sheshgir Rao Datar Pleader, and Hanmant Rao Deshpande, Landlord.

It is understood that nothing incriminatng was found.—A. P.

### SUBHAS BOSE AND SEN GUPTA

#### Interpellations In Assembly

NEW DELHI, Dec. 5.

In the Assembly to-day, replying to Pandit Sen, the Home Member promised to inform the House as soon as he received a detailed report from the Government of Bengal regarding the condition of health of Mr. Subash Chandra Bose and Mr. Sen Gupta. The Home Member further added that careful treatment was afforded to such State prisoners, and there was no cause at present for alarm. The Government did not think it necessary to make enquiries regarding food, meals, etc. supplied to these prisoners.

The Home Member answering Mr. Parmanand refused to state the place of detention of Ranbir Singh, son of Mr. Khushall Chand, the proprietor of "Milap" a Lahore Daily, who had been deported under Regulation 3 of 1818.

The question of allowance to be granted to him, while under detention, was under consideration and would be decided shortly. The Home Member added that he would be permitted to continue studies of an unobjectionable nature and do such writing was was ordinarily allowed to State prisoners.—A. P.

The annual session of the Indian Economic Conference will be held in Delhi on January 2, 3, 4 and 5.

Sir Fazli Hussain, Educational Member and Pro-Chancellor of the Delhi University will open the session.—A. P.

Baroda.—Preparations are nearly complete for the forthcoming visit of their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Willingdon, due to arrive here on Sunday next.—A. P.

# STERLING UP AND DOWN

## Almighty Dollar Is Not Also Immune

## INDIA STOCKS EASY IN LONDON

(From Our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Dec. 5.
11-0 P.M.

The sharp rally witnessed in sterling from the rock bottom level of 3.14-1/2 to 3.24 last week is looked upon by some people as an indication that War-debts impasse is nearing solution and that America is being immensely impressed by the logic of hard facts and figures that British note has put up in favour of postponement of maturing payments.

WHAT IS RISE DUE TO?

While it is true that the unanswerable case put up by Britain might have led the nervous bear operators to cover up their previous commitments with a view to save losses from a rising rate of exchange, and consequently might have forced the pound several points up, the rise in sterling had not a little to do with the unsatisfactory economic situation in the United States of America.

It would appear that there is a feeling of uncertainty in America and hesitancy engendered by the War-debts imbroglio, coupled with the revelations of huge deficits in the Budget and rising tide of unemployment.

DOLLAR HELPS POUND.

The hunger marchers are again on the war-path. All these have had an unsteadying effect on the "Almighty Dollar" and the lack of support which was always given to it, has been temporarily withdrawn. This depreciation of the Dollar, though temporary, has been responsible for the appreciation of the pound.

UNCLE SAM SITS TIGHT.

But looking to the broad aspects of the whole problem and considering the various utterances of responsible and influential persons in America, it looks as if Uncle Sam is not going to give way easily, unless and until he is driven to that position by sheer weight of public opinion.

In the meantime, the U. S. A. Congress is meeting to-day and distinctly unfavourable action is indicated. It remains to be seen how far the adverse effect is carried, pending the final decision.

FINANCIAL MARKET.

The Sterling-Dollar cross rate opened on Monday in London at 3.17-5/8 and sagged to 3.16-3/8.

On the London Stock Exchange considerable nervousness prevails. 3-1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan opened at £83-1/2 and declined to £82-1/2 during the early part of the session.

At noon call, the Sterling Cross rate was quoted 3.15-3/4 and Liverpool Cotton futures were 4 points down. The Alexandria Cotton futures market again showed considerable weakness and prices were 27 points below saturday's closing.

In the afternoon there was some improvement in the general feeling and the Sterling Cross Rate recovered to 3.17 7/8.

### Commercial Wall Chart

We have received a copy of the Commercial Wall-chart, compiled and published by Ranchhoddas Guruji, 428, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. This chart shows weekly prices of cotton, linseed, wheet, gold and silver for the years 1927-32. New York, Liverpool and Bombay prices are indicated by the different lines. Other prices mainly wheat, linseed, gold and silver are those ruling in Bombay markets. Sterling-Dollar Cross Rate and Bank rates together with other useful cotton statistics are given in the map. It is a unique and useful production. It is an useful chart for all traders interested in business for comparative study at a glance. It is moderately priced at Rs. 3/8 and can be had from the publisher.

### HARIJAN LEADERS SEE MAHATMA

#### Autograph Episode At Yeravda

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 5.

Mr. Kikabhai Lavjibhai and three other local leaders of the Depressed Classes returned this morning after interviewing Gandhiji in the Yerawda Jail.

Gandhiji heartily welcomed them and offered them chairs to sit. They told Mahatma Gandhi that the movement for temple entry was going on very slowly in Ahmedabad, only two temples having been so far thrown open to them.

Gandhiji admitted that he knew about it, and advised them to see what the local Anti-Untouchability League was doing in the matter.

Mahatmaji added that his efforts were, however, directed to that end, as he regarded temple entry essential for the removal of 'Untouchability.' The interviewers agreed with the view already expressed by Gandhiji that 'Untouchability' should be abolished by law. They also expressed satisfaction at having secured Mr. Birla as the President of the Anti-Untouchability League through the influence of Gandhiji.

In conclusion, the interviewers requested Gandhiji to contribute articles on the uplift of Depressed Classes to the vernacular magazin-e-"Vijay," which they had recently started.

AGAINST JAIL RULES.

Gandhiji said that he was getting a copy of that magazine and promised to contribute articles to it. One of the interviewers drew the sketch of Gandhiji, while the interview was going on and asked Mahatma to put his signature over it.

Mahatma refused to do so, saying that it was against the Jail rules.—A. P.

### GURUVAYUR CAMPAIGN

#### 20000 Signatures Already To Support

Within the course of a week the Members of the Gandhi Seva Sena in taking a referendum for the Guruvayur Temple entry have obtained 20.000 signatures. They have only covered a few localities upto now and have met with a splendid response from the Hindu public.

TUESDAY'S AGENDA OF WORK.

To-day (6th December) a few members of the Gandhi Seva Sena will approach their Hindu Brothers; practising in the High Court and the Police Courts, with the referendum books to get their signatures for the Guruvayur Temple entry, in their respective Courts.

BALLOT BOXES AT TEMPLES.

On Sunday December 18, which is announced as the All-India Anti-Untouchability Day by the All-India Anti-Untouchability League on Mahatmaji's advice, the members of the Gandhi Seva Sena will stand with sealed ballot boxes before the different public Temples of Bombay. The names of the Committee before whom the ballot boxes will be opened, will be announced later on.

Hyderabad (Dn.)—The City improvements board of which Sir Nizamat Jung, is Hon. Secretary and Mr. Meherali Fazal the Superintending engineer, will shortly commence work on construction of a central market for Hyderabad city which badly needs it.—A.P.


'ZENITH' DRAKSHASAV.

Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day

# OTTAWA COMMITTEE REPORTS

## IMPORT SIDE OF THE AGREEMENT

(By PROFESSOR C. N. VAKIL.)

In a public lecture at Delhi on 18th November, I observed that the Ottawa Committee's attention was concentrated mostly on the export side of the Agreement, and that the effect on the import trade, and therefore on the local industries, and the taxpayer were not being properly considered. I based this remark on my own experiennce, because out of about nine hours' discussion that I had with the Committee, roughly eight were spent in discussing the export trade. Two members of the Committee who happened to be present were rightly annoyed at this remark, because they thought that they were going to have full opportunity to consider these questions, and that I was prejudging the result. No one would be more glad than myself if my apprehensions proved wrong, and the Chairman cleared the position at my request, and I wished good luck to the members. But unfortunately my apprehensions have proved true.

The majority of the Committee observe:—"We wish to add that the time allotted to the Committee for its work has been insufficient for a full examination of that part of the Agreement which relates to the preferences given on imports into India." Referring to this the minority observe:—"Yet this is at least as important a part of the Agreement as the preferences on our exports and one which is causing great uneasiness in the commercial and idustrial circles as well as the general public throughout the country."

**EFFECT ON CONSUMER AND REVENUE.**

In para 15 of their report, the majority take the view that the burden of the preference on imports will mostly fall on the foreign producer, British or non-British. It is possible that there may be other reasons in future tending to lower the prices of imported goods, but so far as the incidents of the new preferential tariff is concerned, the conclusion of the majority negatives the very object of the Agreement. It is the avowed object of the Agreement to give an advantage to the British manufacturer, which he can get by selling his goods almost as dear as those of his competitors, thus benefitting to the extent of the smaller duty which he will pay. If the assumption of the majority proves true, there will be a *status quo* so far as the competition between British and non-British imports are concerned, in spite of the preferential duties. This means that the result of the Ottawa Agreement for British imports will be nil in the opinion of the majority. One has only to contrast with this absurd position, the declared opinions of British Statesmen who expect substantial increases in British exports to India.

**OFFICIAL EXPECTATION OF CHANGES IN IMPORT TRADE.**

In para 16, the position of the revenue has been considered briefly. It has been laid down that the key to the new tariff is that the revenue from Customs shall remain at about the same figure as before. The new tariff rates have been published, but we do not know the estimates on which the Finance Member has given this assurance. It is obvious that the Finance Department must have estimated some changes in the import trade, and calculated the incidence of the duty on the same, before arriving at the above conclusion. The assumption seems to be that the figure of the variation in the duties or that of their relative position in the new scheme will determine the changes in trade in the articles concerned. Thus because there will be a ten per cent lower duty on British goods compared with foreign goods, ten per cent of the foreign trade will be diverted to British hands. Further, because British goods will pay 5 per cent less than now, there will be an absolute increase in the growth of British trade of 5 per cent. If we calculate on these assumptions, we find that the revenue will not be affected.

There is no justification however to assume that the future trade will be on these lines. It means that British trade in this country will increase by about 4 million pounds or a little more than 5 crores of rupees, a greater portion of which will be mere diversion. The conclusion is that either the British Delegation worked for only paltry advantages or that these estimates are grossly below the mark. Besides these estimates exclude articles like steel and cotton goods on which preference already exists.

If we however bear in mind the fact that the changes in trade presumed by the Finance Department for the purposes of Customs revenue, must take place during the remaining three or four months of the current financial year, the total Customs revenue of which year is to remain unaffected by the new duties, it is obvious that the Government expect a much larger diversion or change in the import trade during a whole year in which the Agreement may operate. This is however made nowhere clear because to do so would raise important issues to the consumer, the taxpayer and the local industries, which have been so far ignored.

**EXPORT TRADE OF INDIA.**

The position of the majority becomes more absurd when we find that they do not apply the same method in estimating the advantages to India in the British market. If the same method were applied, we would find that the amount of foreign trade being about £100 million, ten per cent of the same or £10 million would be diverted to Empire countries. There should be a deduction on account of the fact that in those articles in which we have a monopoly the value of the preference is nugatory. After allowing for this, we must ascertain how much of this figure would go to Canada, South Africa, Australia, Ceylon etc. and India. On the same method there can be no question of an absolute increase in India's exports, because there is no reduction of duty on Indian goods, just as we have in the case of British goods.

But such a calculation would result in showing only a poor advantage to India, and has therefore been abandoned. On the other hand, it has been assumed that India will be able to cultivate more land not under one or two crops, but under many, and the aggregate production will thus increase. Besides, India will according to the majority be able to manufacture vegetable oils on a large scale and export the same to the United Kingdom. One member of the majority is so optimistic that he is led to believe that India can bring under the plough the so-called 'culturable waste' lands, and add 25 per cent or 74 million acres to her cultivated acreage. We should certainly be happy if these rosy pictures were to materialise, but there is nothing in the Agreement to show that such miracles would be performed by the Indian farmer with the help of a ten per cent preference, when it is believed that the British manufacturer with much better organisation and equipment is not likely to get much out of the corresponding preference in India. And if the British manufacturer is going to bear the cost of preference in India, the probability of the Indian farmer bearing the cost of the British preference to Indian goods is much greater.

It is obvious that different standards have been applied to each side of the Agreement, and instead of considering it as a whole, undue emphasis has been put on the supposed advantages to Indian exports. Whereas the Indian Delegation to Ottawa were nervous about the alleged loss to Indian exports in the British market, the majority of the Committee have tried to rescue the Delegation's work by exaggerating the advantage to Indian exports in the British market. Neither the Delegation nor the majority of the Committee have given attention to the other equally important issues involved in the Agreement.

**DUTIES ON INDIAN GOODS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES**

In para 11, the majority give a table of duties in certain countries on some of our articles of export. The object is to show that there are barriers to Indian trade in other countries, and that the possibilities of expanding the same are limited. One only wishes that instead of presenting selected data to suit their argument, the majority had given the full data in this connection. We should know which of the duties are revenue duties and which are protective. Besides, duties affecting all the articles in question in at least all the important countries should be taken into account along with the figures of trade in each case. We shall then be in a position to see that these duties are of a long standing, mostly meant for revenue, and as such paid by the consumer, and that Indian trade has gone on with these countries in spite of them. If in the case of a few manufactured articles, protective duties have been imposed, we can have no ground to complain.

**EXPERIMENT IN THE DARK.**

The observations in the majority report in several places, and particularly of those who like Sir H. Go have written supplementary notes clearly show that there is no conviction with some at least of the majority, and that there is a good deal of hesitation on the part of some others, regarding the supposed beneficial effects of the Agreement to India. These are reflected in the recommendations for an annual and a triennial inquiry into the working of the Agreement, in which the minority have no faith. If a detailed inquiry into all aspects is necessary before granting protection to any one industry on the basis of available data and reasonable probabilities including those of uncertain world price factors, it is still more necessary that a full and comprehensive inquiry from all points of view should have preceded the inauguration of such a fundamental change in the economic policy of the country. Instead of this we are being rushed into an economic experiment of such a vast magnitude.

**CONCLUSION.**

In my opinion the time for protest is gone because it is obvious that the Assembly is going to accept the Agreement. What I would suggest is that we should insist on the authorities to have a Census of Industrial Production in the country from time to time. We ssould have full information regarding large industries as well as small ones. Whether the Government undertake this very desirable work or not, I would urge on private commercial and industrial bodies and Swadeshi organisations to collect the necessary information in a systematic manner. It was such a pity that the Ottawa Committee did not have such information; e.g. they were not aware of the fact that we have a growing industry in toilet soap, the capacity of the new factories being large enough to supply the entire requirement of the country. If this was so in connection with a large scale industry, the plight of the large number of rural industries can well be imagined, and hence the suggestion for a Census of Industrial Production.

BEWARE THE SPELL OF White Zombie

## *"COMMITTEE REPORT JUSTIFIES REJECTION OF OTTAWA PACT"*

(Continued from opage 1.)

trend of prices and see how the Agreement works and submit every year for the information of the House the actual report supported by statistics. Fourthly, a Committee of 15 members of the Assembly will be appointed to keep a watch on the course of trade and to examine the annual reports and such other representatives of agricultural, industrial, and commercial interests, as they may consider necessary. I consider this as a net gain.

CLINCHING THE ISSUE.

Lastly, we have provided a degree of constitutional development in the country by making the executive responsible to the popular chamber in this matter. (Ironical Hear, Hear). I consider these safeguards individually and collectively as entirely in the interests of India. We shall have the decisive vote of the House on the question at the end of three years. I know there has been a great deal of agitation in the country, influenced to what degree by political considerations, I know not. Even our friends, the economists, when they denounced the agreement, I could discern their political prejudices in the backgrounds. The question is not that we should prove that the agreement to disadvantageous to England. The question is—Here is the agreement. Can we give it a trial or not? And in giving the trial, do we stand to gain or lose? That is the narrow issue, and I invite the House to vote on this. I think I am voicing the conclusions to which professors and economists have led me, and I will read a little poem.

"Myself in doubt did eagerly
frequent
"Vakil and Ghose and heard
great argument
"Theories galore, but evermore
"Came out by same door as in
I went (Applause)."

TWO SIDES OF PICTURE.

Mr. Ramsay Scott promised to support the resolution, and urged the Opposition to do likewise. It was clear to him that the door for recognition of the just claims of Indian industries was not closed, and industries requiring special consideration would receive sympathetic treatment from the Government. The Speaker, however, saw in the resolution a case of exchange ratio over again and predicted that just as industries were slowly recovering from the havoc which occurred when foreign manufactures were presented with a bounty of twelve and a half per cent as a result of enhanced ratio, those proposals would administer the death blow to many struggling industries. He hoped that the Government would have recommended to the House the acceptance of the principle of Empire Reciprocity with the proviso that any degree of preference granted to Empire Products would be given by increasing the existing duties against Foreign imports and not by decreasing duties on the products of the United Kingdom. Government on the other hand had ignored the recommendations of the Fiscal Commission and paid no attention to the admirable example of the United Kingdom Import Duties Act of 1932 in which provision was made not only to protect the established industries, but also those likely to be established within a reasonable time. With the intimate knowledge of Indian Industries the speaker asserted that a reduction in the existing scale of duties specially in the case of unprotected industries would be highly detrimental.

BEWARE OF RETALIATION!

Mr. Sadiq Hassan held that although preferential treatment would help some articles, there was great danger of retaliation from foreign countries and especially the price of cotton would fall. He added that "we would lose much of our market in foreign countries though we could make some headway in the markets of the United Kingdom". Regarding imports the majority of the select committee had committed themselves to preferential treatment to British goods without making any enquiries. He feared that the aluminium and woolen industries would be hurt. What India required was not preference but the development of her industries which would give employment to millions of people. As to the effect of the Agreement on the consumers they would have to pay higher prices to the benefit of the English manufacturer. The speaker had no objection if the consumer had to pay the higher price for swadeshi goods because that would be indirectly providing employment to their own kith and kin.

Concluding Mr. Sadiq Hassan said that the agreement was injurious to the best interests of the country. Government of India, he added, being subordinate to the British Government would take good care not to develop Indian industries in the interests of the United Kingdom. In this connection he pointed out that the Minister of Industries, Punjab once told him that his department was starving for want of funds.

"HEADS I WIN, TAILS YOU LOSE."

Mr. Krishnamachariar asked the Assembly to reject the Agreement as after examination of commodity by commodity and the entire history of the case, he had found that example of "Heads I win and tails you lose". He did not want to refer in detail to the painful story of crushing of the Indian industries, which was done even to the extent of cutting the thumbs of Bengal workers.

Sir Abdulla Suharwardy: They cut the thumbs themselves.

Mr. Krishnamachariar: I can not accept that statement.

Proceeding he said that England got what she wanted at the point of bayonet because she asked "If you do not agree to ten per cent preference, then we raise the duty from fifteen December." But the Special Committee of the Assembly produced a report which in itself provided enough justification for the rejection of the agreement. Running through several clauses of the Majority Report, Mr. Krishnamachariar drew attention to the fact that no imports figures were examined.

NOT WORTH TRIAL.

As regards wheat, the Majority Committee admitted there would be no immediate benefit. Regarding coconut oil; also they did not think that it be benefit unless it was mixed up with something else. That was how they justified the case for the adoption of the agreement. India should refuse to give the agreement a trial for they all knew the history of ratio of one-six which to-day had been condemned by Mr. Ramsay Scott of the European group.

UNDER X'RAY.

Pandit Sen oppodsed the amendment on three grounds. Firstly he said that the agreement would hamper the Swadeshi movement. Secondly, it would deprive them of the boycott weapon, which they might have to wield in case the forthcoming constitution was inadequate and unsatisfactory. Thirdly, the agreement being a diversion of trade would cause a disturbance, which might crush India.

MR. BURT'S DEFENCE.

Mr. B. C. Burt, who went to Ottawa as adviser to the Indian Delegation defended the Majority report of the Assembly Committee. He refuted the argument of those who said that India would be unable to take advantage of the preferences because she could not increase production. Mr. Burt declared that there was no country in the world which due to soil and climate had the same advantage as India in varying crops according to changes in demand. Mr. Burt said that there was a vast amount of waste land in India but leaving that aside there were about 50 million acres of land as against 228 million acres of cultivated land which could be brought under cultivation immediately to meet the increasing demand. They had proof of this during the war. Another advantage of Indian system was the double crop area.

"Let there be no mistake on this point that the Indian Agriculturist will produce two crops to take advantage of the new outlet that this agreement will give him".

GOUR'S "ACHIEVEMENTS."

Mr. Sitaram Raju, Secretary, Independent Party and signatory to the Minority Report, said that if every member had been as broad-minded as Mr. Sadiq Hussain, they would not be discussing today Sir Hari Singh Gour's amendment. The Leader of the Nationalist Party seemed to have secured a legislative authority over the executive, which all other leaders had failed for three years to achieve (Ironical Laughter)

Sir Hari Singh Gour had admitted that the Committee was unable to examine the import side of the agreement and yet they had come to the conclusion that the agreement was in the interest of India and they wanted three years' trial. "May I ask, how we can afterwards restore the very conditions that exist to-day. Trade will be dislocated, finances upset and vested interests will be created."

ONLY FOR THREE YEARS!

Dr. Ziauddin supported ratification of the agreement for three years. He took full responsibility for that attitude after a study of the facts he had made, particularly relating to the possible increase in agricultural exports from India under the agreement. He did not think that if India did not accept the agreement England would not retaliate. Why should anybody think that if preference was given to Britain foreign countries would retaliate. Their liberty to retaliate lay as much with Britain as with foreign countries (Applause).

"NO THREAT."

Mr. Morgan supporting ratification of the agreement answered many points of opponents thereto. He told Mr. Krishnamachari that the British Imports Duties Act with a ten per cent, preference was kept in abeyance until ratification of the agreement and, therefore, there was no question of Britain holding out a threat. As for Mr. Sadiq Hasan's history of cottage industries Mr. Morgan said that India could not have had more cottage industries then than now. Let not the Opposition allow political prejudices against Britain warp their judgment. As Dr. Ziauddin had said, India stood to gain by the agreement. And if it was not ratified, Mr. Morgan said he was convinced that India's loss would be great in respect of many items.

MODY ON HIS PLEDGES

Mr. H. P. Mody, at whose suggestion the Special Committee was appointed, supported the agreement in fulfilment of his pledge (Applause) as he was convinced that India's interests would be advanced thereby. He recognised that he had fallen from grace in the last three weeks (Laughter), but he was prepared to stand up on any platform and face any number of professors of economics and businessmen and other critics, wise or otherwise. It was not diversion in trade but definite increase in the volume of India's trade with the United Kingdom that would result from the adoption of the agreement. They all knew that the warehouses were glutted with every kind of stocks and even in jute, which was India's monopoly, there was a glut. In commodities like wheat, rubber and coffee India held 50 to 100 per cent. more stocks Foreign markets, which India used to command, were drwindling because of tariff walls and uncertain exchange and India paid more in the shape of exports for what they imported than what they did prior to October, 1929.

SUGAR PROTECTION BILL.

Bhai Parmanand characterised Swadeshi and boycott as merely negative methods and said that they could not help them beyond a certain point. He urged that a policy of protection was best for India and pointed out that the passing of the Sugar protection Bill in the Assembly within a short time had enabled the establishment of nearly 25 sugar factories in India.

Mr. De'Souza supported the agreement and pointed out that preference would benefit the agriculturists. If they could be of any use, this was the proper time to help the agriculturists throughout India, who were passing through a period of unexampled economic depression.

ONE-SIDED AGREEMENT.

Mr. Dhudhoria opposed that agreement which he declared was one-sided. The fact that it could be terminated by six months notice did not prove its utility and once legislation was placed on the statute book it was difficult to replace it. He asked the House to imagine the effects of retaliation by foreign countries—a question which Mr. Chetty had evaded by saying that England would suffer most.

Mr. Dhudhoria maintained that comparison of India with Britain was irrelevent as the nature of the two countries was different. The concession offered to India was illusory, while to Britain it was substantial. Many British commodities admitted preferentially into India would harm Indian manufactures. He concluded by saying that the agreement had been considered of doubtful merit even by responsible men in Britain and he referred to the recent resignation of Liberal Ministers in this connection.

NO MARGIN OF PROFIT.

Sardar Sant Singh said that the Assembly Committee did not carry the mandate of the House and entered into negotiations with Government. Since the Committee themselves could not say to what extent the agreement benefited so it was useless to leap in the dark, while the country's commercial and agricultural interests opposed it. He refuted the suggestion of Dr. Ziauddin's that there was scope for the extension of wheat cultivation as there was hardly a margin of profit. Again the United Kingdom would only purchse, when the Indian wheat sold at world market price.

ILLUSORY PROMISE.

Further, Sirdar Sant Singh contended that Britain refused preferences on cotton the only commodity which might have benefited the Indian cultivator, while an illusory promise had been given of preference when India cultivated long and medium stapled cotton. Here was an occasion for Britain to make a special sacrifice for India. Since the agreement was made the price of cotton had fallen as Japan refused to deal in Indian cotton till the Ottawa issue was finally settled.

The Assembly adjourned till tomorrow.—A. P.

## *OTTAWA THREATENS DISRUPTION*

### *Independents To Vote Free.*

NEW DELHI, Dec. 5.

The Independent Party met today to consider as to what attitude it should adopt on the Ottawa Resolution, on which discussion was resumed to-day.

It is understood that the majority view was that if the matter was made a party question, it might lead to the dissolution of the Party. Therefore, though the majority of the members were against the Ottawa Agreement, it was decided to give freedom to vote. It may be recalled that similar freedom to vote was given yesterday by the Nationalist Party to its members.—A. P.

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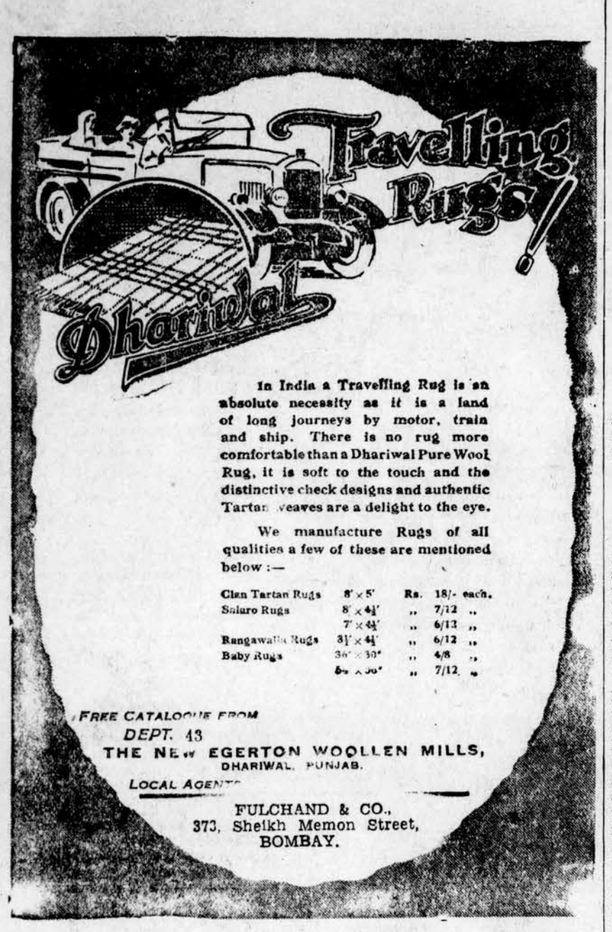


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# GURUVAYUR QUESTION A TEST CASE

## Tagore's Solemn Appeal To Zamorin To Open Temple

### AND SAVE LIVES OF MAHATMA AND KELAPPAN

CALCUTTA, December 2.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore has addressed the following to the Zamorin Raja of Calicut, South India:—

Visva Bharati,
Santiniketan, Bengal,
November 16, 1932.

Dear Raja Bahadur,—May I, in all seriousness, urge you in the name of humanity to come to its aid in the imminent crisis which threatens it? I need not explain how profoundly and painfully the whole country from one end to the other is stirred over the question of the entry of the so-called "untouchables" into the Guruvayur temple. I need not enter into details of what has happened since the Satyagraha Campaign of November 1931, with regard to the temple-entry question, nor am I in a position to dwell on the legal aspect of the question. I am satisfied that nobody is more authoritatively informed about all these facts than yourself, and, therefore with all the emphasis I can command, I request you to exert your personal influence, as a trustee of the temple, and as a person of eminence holding a responsible position at the head of the peoples, to remove such legal and other barriers which deny the rights of worship to the humblest of our down-trodden humanity. You will know how to effect this needed reform which can immediately be made operative in purifying our nation from one of the darkest evils which degrade us in the estimation of the civilised world. The attention of millions both in our country and abroad are drawn to the Guruvayur temple and to yourself. Your duty, I submit, is clear and unequivocal. Before the end of December and if possible earlier, you must earn the gratitude and respect of the world by removing the temple restrictions which hinder the entrance of the depressed classes to the place of worship in Guruvayur. Whatever legal and other steps must at once be taken to make this possible, you yourself are best fitted to initiate. Mr. Kelappan's, and Mahatma Gandhi's life must be saved. Everlasting shame and ignominy will be our deserved fate if we fail on this occasion to win the case of truth, to uphold all that is pure and just in the great religious traditions of our country.

A TEST CASE.

The temple of Guruvayur has become a test case, and the degree of success we achieve therein our struggle for righteousness and equity will be the measure of judgment of the whole world upon us. We must not, we cannot fail to establish our spiritual integrity before the tribunal of world conscience. I solemnly request you at this fateful hour not to give up your responsibility to lead us to victory. You must respond to the insistent call of humanity to open the temple of Guruvayur to members of the humblest castes of our community.

Sincerely yours,
(Sd.) RABINDRANATH TAGORE.
—A.P.


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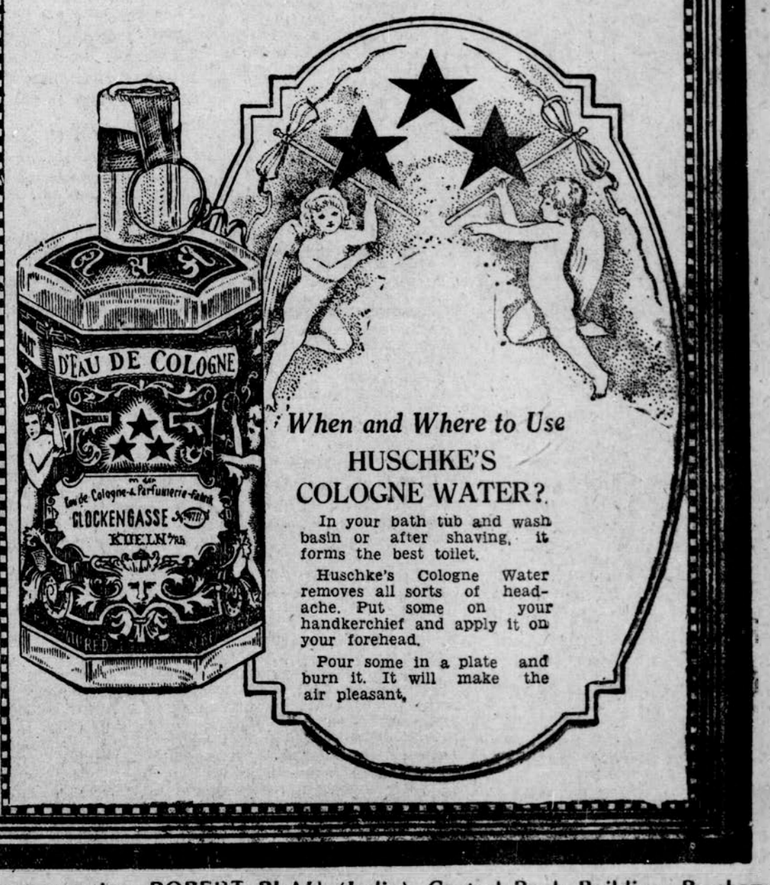


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## *MOVE FOR REFERENDUM*

### *Guruvayur, The Burning Question*

CALICUT, Dec. 1.

Srimati, Urmila Devi, accompanied by Messrs. K. Madhavan Nair, and U. Gopala Menon proceeded by car to Valanchari, a place about 50 miles from Calicut in ponani Taluq. A largely attended public meeting was held here which was presided over by a Nambudiri.

After the president's introductory remarks, Srimati Urmila Devi, was presented with a welcome address to which she made a suitable reply. She then addressed the gathering in the course of which she said the burning question of the day was the Guruvayoor Temple Entry. All eyes were turned to Malabar today, and in a month, if the door of the Guruvayoor Temple was not open to the Harijans, two great men of India will begin their fast unto death. She asked them to look at the question as a blot on Hinduism and appealed to them to wipe it out.

Concluding, she said. "If I have been able to touch your heart, if you are convinced in your heart that reparation should be made to the Harijans, I would ask every one of you to work for the opening of the Guruvayoor temple door to the Harijans before the 1st of January, not that Mahatma Gandhi may live, but that we may have him in our midst for some time more."

REFERENDUM.

Messrs. K. Madhavan Nair and U. Gopala Menon then addressed the gathering explaining the programme chalked out by the Kerala Anti-Untouchability Committee about the referendum to be taken in the Ponani Taluq and Calicut Municipality.

The divisional referendum office has been opened at Valanchery, Mr. H. T. Battathripad, Secretary of the Nambudiri Yogak Shema Sabha, is organising the referendum work along with Messrs. U. Gopala Menon and K. Madhavan Nair.—A. P.

## *News In Brief*

Hyderabad (Dn.)—With effect from 1st December Mr. J. C. Stodart, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, Bellary, has been appointed Additional Judge of the Court of the British Resident at Hyderabad with the Concurrence of the Governor-in-Council, Madrads.—A.P.

# GURUVAYUR MUST DECIDE

## PROPAGANDA FOR TEMPLE ENTRY

CALICUT, Dec. 1.

Mr. U. Gopala Menon, President, Kerala Anti-Untouchability Committee in the course of a statement to the Press says:—

From correspondence appearing in the Press, it is clear all are agreed that the issue between the reformers and the no-Changers in the matter of the entry of Harijans into our temples has to be decided, according to wishes of the majority of caste-Hindus. There can therefore be no possible difference of opinion regarding the proposal of the Kerala Anti-Untouchability Committee to ascertain the opinion of the Caste-Hindus. The Ponani Taluq has been chosen as the area within which this opinion may be ascertained, because that taluq is fairly typical of Kerala. The advantage, if any, is for the conservatives and not for the reformers. Ponani is the home of original Nambudiri settlement in Kerala. Even now, it may be said to be the heart of Hinduism in Kerala. Most of the Nambudiri houses are there in addition on the Guruvayoor temple is situated in that taluq. Therefore, the opinion of Savarnas in that Taluq must be deemed to be the opinion of temple goers in Kerala. In the proposed referendum, we are, therefore seeking the signatures of all adults among such Savarnas in Ponani Taluq to "Yes" or "No" on the question at issue. In view of certain doubts expressed in the Press, it is well that the Hindu Public will note the terms of the declaration to which assent or dissent is subscribed.

ONLY CONDITION.

It runs thus:—

"We are of opinion that all Hindus, including all classes now not admitted who have bathed and are clean should be permitted into the Guruvayoor temple for worship without interfering with the customary ceremonials of pooja."

In this referendum, our aim is to approach all Savarnas within the areas going from door to door. "Noes" are as much welcome as the "Yesses." The volunteers who are employed in the work have been enjoyed the strictest fair dealing. No weapon will be employed except calm and courteous individual persuasion. We shall be glad of all advice from all quarters.

NO CHANGES.

The no-Changers, we take it, have as much right to be heard in this matter. We invite their help and even their blessings. Everything is being done in the open. Anyone may come, and offer their opinions on what they actuaaly see. We do not even venture to say that we will have the verdict in our favour. We only say that we have been lead to suppose so from the huge public gatherings of Savarnas which have supported us. It may be, we have been misled. I say this because we have the greatest respect for the opinion of revered old gentlemen like Mr. T. R. Ramchandra Iyer who says we are in a hopeless minority and that therefore, it is wrong to inflict a minority view on the community. It is due to him and men like him that we should without delay set about sifting the truth regarding this question of fact. If we find that we are in a minority, it means that we must try to change the Savarna outlook of Hindu religion, before we cry out for a change. On the other hand, if the verdict shows that our estimate of it was correct, then we hope the older generation, the Conservative minded amongst as will yield to the inevitable change.—A.P.

## *Kasturba In Calicut*

CALICUT, Dec. 1.

Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi arrived here by mail accompanied by Mrs. Vela Ben. They were received at the Railway Station by Srimati Urmila Devi, Mr. U. Gopala Menon, Shamji Sundardas and a large number of ladies. Mrs. Gandhi was garlanded and taken to Mr. Shamji's bungalow where arrangements have been made for her stay.

The Calicut branch of the Women's Indian Association has arranged a reception this evening in honour of Mrs. Gandhi.

Trivendrum.—The Government of Travancore have sanctioned the continuation for five years more of the exemption granted to poor and deserving candidates of the depressed classes from the payment of examination fees for public examinations held by the Education Department.—A.P.


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## *All-India Brahmana Sabha*

NEW DELHI,

(By Mail).

The All-India Brahman Sabha was inaugurated here on November 29 by Raja Bahadur Krishnamachariar, M.L.A. A number of prominent persons took part in the deliberations. Raja Bahadur Krishnamachariar was elected President and Pandit R. Jha, Secretary.

The aim of the Sabha is to guard against the attacks from various quarters upon the ancient Dharmic culture, ancient institutions and established social fabric of the Hindu society in general.

It has also been decided to operate with Government and other communities with a view among others, to secure complete freedom from interference in religious and socio-religious matters in the coming reforms.

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# "Democracy Is Now The Accepted Ideal Of The People"

## DEWAN BAHADUR RAMACHANDRA RAO's ADDRESS AT ANDHRA UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION

The following are extracts from a address delivered by Dewan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao, at Andhra University Convacation on the 5th instant:—

You have passed through an exciting ordeal and I congratulate you on the success which has enabled you to obtain your degree This University does not possess the respectability of age but this need not be a matter for regret. Youth has its advantages and a young University like the Andhra University is perhaps in a much better position to adjust itself quickly to the changing conditions of cifilization and culture than the older Universities in the country. What, however, a University constantly needs to look after is the quality of its teacher. In this matter, I share fully the sentiments of Sir C. V. Raman. In his own words "there is no tragedy more deplorable, no waste more appalling than to have huge buildings filled lavishly with books and apparatus and equipment and spacious lecture halls and to find within them mediocre teachers and misguided students doing an inferior type of work. A tragedy of this kind is much commoned in India than many of you realise." It is teachers of renown, teachers whose mere presence is an inspiration to the students that make the University. This University has, therefore, been specially fortunate in securing distinguished educationists nurtured in University life elsewhere, to lay its foundations and build the superstructure.

UNIVERSITY MUST BE ALERT.

A University must be perpetually alert to discard superseded methods and to detect the importance and significance of new studies and new ways of approach. It remandles all fundamental conceptions, and revises them from time to time. It begins at the beginning, and builds from the foundation. It raises fresh crops by turning over the old oil. It is constantly vigilant on the frontiers of knowledge. It cares little for drilling men in masses, in barrackyards; it encourages, adventures, and gives to each a place in the extended line of pioneers, who are pushing forward the boundaries and claiming new provinces. These functions of the University cannot be fulfilled except by the graduates of the University. On the other hand, its graduates cannot be fully educated except as a help to perform those University functions in terms of social life and social service. Your life's calling is not, therefore, fulfilled and your University training is not justified unless you constantly look at your life's work as fulfilling in a definite measure some of the functions of this Univetsity.

ADVENT OF DEMOCRACY.

Democracy is now the accepted political ideal of the people and also of His Majesty's Government in Great Britain. If India is to be a democracy, our people must learn it and practise it and education must teach it somewhere and somehow. With the establishment of a democratic form of Government, the entire population, male and female, are drawn into the net and education has to be provided for them. Popular Government will flourish or decline according to the moral and intellectual progress of the people as a whole. Democracy assumes not merely intelligence, but an intellegence elevated by honour, purified by sympathy and stimulated by a sense of duty to the community. It relies on the people to discern these qualities and choose its leaders by them and the system of education should provide for the cultivation of these qualities in the citizens so that successive generations could grow up in the practice of them. The late Viscount Bryce has summarised the position very clearly in this matter. "Self Government must have certain moral forces behind it. Governments that have ruled by force and fear have been able to live without moral sanctions or to make their subjects believe that these sanctions consecrated them. But no free Government has yet so lived and thriven, for it is by a reverence for the powers unseen and eternal which impose these sanctions that the powers of evil have been, however imperfectly, kept at bay, and the fabric of society held together."

REACTION OF WORLD MOVEMENTS.

The world war and the ideals proclaimed during the war by all nations have changed the very bases of the educational systems of most of the European countries. The most important of these ideals are "the liberation of all those oppressed, whether by their own Governments or foreign powers; to give the liberated the opportunity of using their best powers for their own welfare and that of mankind; to secure, under the forms of democracy, the spirit of universal co-operation and brotherhood and thus to form a new mankind, happier than the old." Educational reforms in conformity with these ideals have been carried out in most of the European countries in the sphere of primary and secondary education and also in the Universities. The new French and Italian systems of education have tended to produce a narrop and aggressive nationalistic type of man always exalting his own country over the rest of the world and unmodern in many ways. In Russia, education is saturated with politics, and the two are almost identical.

NEED FOR CO-ORDINATION.

From the point of view of the State, the Universities in India from a single body upon whsse labours, in the main, the advance of our education and knowledge must depend. The Universities are not all connected with a single administration but are situated in digerent provinces and are financed by different Local Governments. But their aims and ideals for the promotion and advancement of knowledge are identical. It is clear, however, that every University cannot do everything and that all the Universities should not attempt to do the same things and organise the same courses. In provinces where there are more than one University, some amount of mutual understanding as regards their spheres of work is clearly needed, if public expenditure on University education is to be economised and if the nation as a whole is to derive the best advantage from its outlay. In Great Britain this kind of specialisation among the a Universities is becoming more and more marked every day.

UNIVERSITIES AND RESEARCH.

I must now make a brief reference to the cognate subject of research. Learning has no territorial foundaries and is one of the great unifying forces of the world. When a great scientist like Professor Einstein comes to India we do not enquire whether he is a German or an Austrian or a Swiss. When Sir J. C. Bose goes to Europe and expounds his scientific theories they do not pause to enquire whether he is an Indian, a Japanese or a China man. When Dr. Rabindranath Tagore goes to America and speaks on poetry, art and culture, people listen to him, without any inquiry as to the place of his origin. The world recognised them as great leaders of scientific and philosophical thought and as learned men always engaged in expanding the demain of knowledge.

The students of the Andhra University have continuously to keep in mind that the boundaries of knowledge are, for all practical purposes, non-existent and are not limited to countries or continents and that, however much they learn, there is always much more to be learnt, and that however deeply they plunge into the unknown, it is only to open visitas in still greater progress in that direction. The old order was permeated with the idea that for every rank of life there was a definite sufficient and what Mr. H. G. Wells calls "once for all education". You graduated and the task was over. You learnt and you stopped learning and worked out the consequences. If the alumni of this University once accept these ideas they will live as annuitants upon accumulated capital, applying old discoveries without criticism, without curiosity, and therefore without intelligence.

OBLIGATIONS OF CITIZENSHIP.

Some of those charged with the framing of the new constitution have constantly raised the question as to whether the present system of education in this country has provided or is tending to provide a directing class capable of sane and inspiring leadership in the political field and of initiative and efficiency in the administration. They have also raised the equally important question as to whether the education now imparted has fostered or is tending to foster in the people a capacity of understanding and forming an intelligent opinion on civic and political issues. The first people who worked popular Government in the republics of antiquity had no printed page to learn from. Athenian voters who sat all through a scorching summer day listening to the tragedies of Euripides, and Syracusan voters who gave good treatment to those of their Athecian capatives who could recite passages from those tragedies, where of Syracuse possessed no copies, were probably as well fitted for civic duties as most of the voters in modern democracies. These Greek voters learnt their politics not from the printed and few even from any written page, but by listening to accomplished orators and by talking to one another. This was the kind of political education in the olden days.

But in these days of ours, reading, has become a substitute for thinking and the success of the new constitution in which the ultimate political power will be placed in the hands of the mass of citizens in the country depends on a wide diffusion of education among the masses. In the discharge of their duties to the country and in the understanding of the issues involved in any controversy, and in coming to a decision in the selection of men whom they would trust with the exercise of power, the illiterate citizen is obviously more at a disadvantage than the literate one. The heavy responsibility of giving guidance in all these matters devolves on the more educated citizens and you, the Graduates of this University, have a special measure of responsibility in acquiring wide and impartial views before you become entangled in party affiliations or business connections, and in pressing your views on individuals and classes for voting for the best men and supporting the best measures. The chief task of a citizen in a modern State is that of an intelligent discrimination between competing types of persons as leaders and between competing types of policies in the ever-changing conditions of the country. Your duties, therefore in the formation and dessemination of public opinion on the vital problems of the day will be much more insistent than before, and I venture to express the hope that you will discharge them with ability and a sense of responsibility to the community as a whole.

TRAINING CORPS.

Graduates, I must conclude this address by making a reference to another aspect of your duty as citizens. A University Training Corps has been organised for the first time in this province and the students of the Madras University have now opportunities of receiving military training, but no such opportunity has been as yet provided for the students of this University. I have been told that such a step has been postponed indefinitely on financial grounds. The authorities of this University ought again to press this matter insistently on the Government of India. The military training received by the students as members of the U. T. C. is a most valuable experience during their formative years of life and should not be missed by them.


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## *AMERICAN SHIPPING BOARD'S FORECAST*

### *Govt. To Retire From Field Of Ship Operations?*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.

The annual report of the Shipping Board forecasts Government's early retirement from the field of ship operations. Out of 2,546 vessels previously owned by the Board, all but 95 have been sold, scrapped, laid up or otherwise disposed of. Those still in active service will be sold to private American interests for continued operations. — Reuter's Special.

## *INDIA'S "TERRIBLE RELIGIOUS SYSTEM"*

### *Canon's Sermon On Britain's "Trusteeship"*

LONDON, Dec. 4.

A special service was held in Westminister Abbey to commemorate Warren Hastings. The Canon of Westminister Dearmer preached, extolling Hastings' character, and concluded by saying that Britain could not renounce the trusteeship of India until social evils were removed, for example, maternal mortality equal a generation to the Allies' losses in the Great War; horrors of child marriage dreadful treatment of widows infant mortality, purdah, illiteracy and untouchability "These are due to terrible religious system deeply ingrained and tyrannically imposed."—Reuter.

## *ADVANCE SWADESHI*

### *National Cigarette Factory Opened At Baroda*

(From A Correspondent.)

BARODA, Dec. 3.

There was a pleasant function yesterday, when Shrimant Prince Pratap Singh Rage, Yuvaraj, performed the opening ceremony of the National Cigarettes Manufacturing Company, at Goya Gate, Baroda.

On behalf of the factory, Mr. Mr. Samuel, of the Jeypora Development Company Ltd., addressed the Prince and the elite of the town who were present on the occasion. He spoke on the prospects of the cigarette trade in India, and in particular the consumption of cigarettes, in the Baroda State, on the prospects of providing labour for a large number of unemployed workers in the State apart from the impetus that this industry would offer to the ryots of the State if they would grow the type of tobacco suitable for the cigarette trade. He then requested the Prince to start the machinery and declare the factory open.

The Prince was taken through the factory and was shown the various processes through which the leaf underwent before the final cigarette was produced.

The guests were also shown the working. H' Highness returned to the dias, and the reply to the address made by Mr. Samuel the Technical expet, was made in a short speech by Mr. Pandya, the Director of Commerce and Industries of the Baroda State who mentioned that he was glad His Government added to its list of Industries a very lucrative and prosperous one, and promised that the State would offer to give the concessions asked for by the factory owners and that the State would take such steps as would help the development of this industry.

His Highness was then presented a silver casket on behalf of the factory owners. The ceremony ended with the distribution of flowers and Pan-Supari.

### *Ahmedabad Swadeshi Museum*

It has been found in the experience of the Sthayee Swadeshi Bazar Mandal, Nagar Sheth Market, Ratan Pole, Ahmedaad, that a Museum for Swadeshi goods is an urgent necessity for the rapid advancement of Swadshi goods as well as for the linking of the genuine swadeshi manufacturers, merchants, and consumers together. With this end in view, they have decided to start, as early as possible the Swadeshi Museum in a prominent place in the city.

The Manufacturers of genuine swadeshi articles are therefore requested to corrosspond directly with the Organising Secretaries, the Ahmedabad Swadeshi Museum, Nagar Sheth Market, Ratan Pole, Ahmedabad, for particulars.

Mr. C. Y. Chintamani has accepted the invitation to open the Hindu University Swadeshi Exhibition on December 10 in the compound of the Central Hindu School.

# CHOOSE YOUR STARS Competition

**FIRST PRIZE Rs. 250**

**SECOND PRIZE Rs. 100**

**THIRD PRIZE Rs. 50**

**and**

**Twenty Consolation Prizes**

**Here is a simple interesting competition, Act now and you may win Rs. 250 for annas FOUR only. You have merely to place these film stars in order, the most beautiful first, then the next and so on.**

Twelve photographs of 12 well-known film-stars are given; six Eastern and six Western. They are all numbered from 1 to 12, and their names are given below. The six Eastern Stars are **1 ZUBEIDA; 2 KHATOON; 3 MADHURI; 4 SULOCHANA. 5 GOHAR; 6 MEHTAB.** In the Eastern Section of the coupon fill in these six names placing the most beautiful at **No. 1, your** next selection at No. 2, and so on till you have filled in the six names in order of Beauty. You have to select the order of beauty from the photographs.

Similarly the six Western Stars are **7 BILLIE DOVE; 8 MARLENE DIETRICH; 9 NORMA TALMADGE; 10 NORMA SHEARER; 11 GRETA GARBO; 12 POLA NEGRI.** Place their names in the Western Section of the coupon in order of beauty according to your selection.

## RULES

1 In this competition the prizes should be claimed and will be awarded on the Claim System.

2 Two days after the last day for sending in entries, that is on the 12th December, 1932, the correct solution of this competition will be published in the "Bombay Chronicle" and in the "Bombay Samachar" A claim for coupon will be printed with it, and those competitors who have sent in an all correct solution, or who have less than 4 mistakes should send in their claim forms, without any extra entry fee. The prizes will be declared and awarded on these claims.

3 Sufficient time will be given to mofussil competitors to send in their claims.

4 After you have filled in your Form, write your name and full addess clearly in the Coupon. Then cut out the Coupon and enclose FOUR ANNAS in 'QUARTER-ANNA' or 'HALF-ANNA' Stamps as Entrance Fee.

5 **Address your Entries to:—**

**THE COMPETITION MANAGER,**
**CHOOSE YOUR STARS COMPETITION,**
**Post Box No. 706, BOMBAY.**

Local residents may, if they chose enclose 4 annas in coin instead of stamps and hand in their Entries at the Competition Counter in the Offices of the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar," and obtain receipts for the same.

6 Alterations and corrections and mutilations of Entries will disqualify the entrants submitting such entries.

7 No correspondence will be entered into and all comeptitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final, legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this competition and that all competitors accept to be governed by these rules.

8 All entries must be received not later than

***10th December 1932***

9 In case of ties, the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion and his decision will be final. The first prize will be awarded for an all correct solution.

10 Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor provided a separate coupon solution and Entrance Fee are enclosed for each entry.

11 No competitor may win more than ONE prize.

12 No responsibility is accepted for non-receipt of entries.

13 This is a joint competition appearing simultaneously in the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombty Samachar."

**COUPON**

| EASTERN SECTION. | | WESTERN SECTION | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st ..... | 4th ..... | 1st ..... | 4th ..... |
| 2nd ..... | 5th ..... | 2nd ..... | 5th ..... |
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# The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1932

JUPITER GENERAL is doing all classes of INSURANCE Business. J2

## WHY GANDHIJI OBSERVED TEMPORARY FAST

### Food Resumed On Assurance Of Removal Of Grievance

### LEADERS UNABLE TO INTERVIEW OWING TO MAHATMA'S WEAK STATE

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Dec. 4.

The meeting of the Central Board of the A. I. Anti-Untouchability League, which was held at the Servants of India Society's Home this morning, was adjourned at 9-30 a. m.

A party of the members of the Board went to Yeravda to see Mahatma Gandhi this afternoon. Among them were Messrs. Birla, Thakkar, Shrinivasan, G. K. Deodhar, Pandit Kunzru, Kodandrao, Thakore Laxmansing.

These gentlemen had to wait outside till about 1-30 p. m. when they could get permission to see Mahatmaji.

LEADERS SEE MAHATMAJI

Some leaders, as usual, interviewed Mahatmaji yesterday, in connection with the propaganda work regarding the Removal of anti-untouchability etc. But none of them, came to know that he had not partaken of any food yesterday, although, of course, it appeared almost to every body who saw him, that he had grown very weak, as weak as on the day of the fast, and that he had much less of his usual cheerfulness. And, Mr. Mahadevbhai Desai, was also very particular, in giving a hint to the visitors, that they should be brief in their conversations with Gandhiji.

Among those who went to see Mahatma Gandhi yesterday were Messrs. Birla, G. K. Devadhar, Thakkar, J. Mehta, Kodand Rao Nageshrao Pantalu (Andhra) Rajbhoj and Mate.

MAHATMA'S WEAKNESS PREVENTS INTERVIEWS

Members of the Central Board of the A. I. Anti-Untouchability League had been to Mahatmaji this morning, but it is understood that they could not carry on discussions with him, owing to his weak condition, and it appears he had not then broken the fast which he was reported to have began yesterday.

A local newspaper, this morning, contradicts a Delhi news that Gandhiji has gone on hunger-strike owing to differences with the authorities regarding the restrictions put on him.

But it is now definitely understood that he had gone on fast yesterday (whatever the reason be for it) and that he broke the fast this afternoon, having been assured by the authorities that they would accede to his request about certain matters concerning the treatment of prisoners in Ratnagiri jail.

SZT. A. PATWARDHAN'S GRIEVANCE.

An unconfirmed report says that in the Ratnagiri Jail, scavenging work was allotted to some prisoners who belonged to castes like "Mahar", but who by caste, were not scavengers and that discontent prevailed among those prisoners, in consequence of this action. Appasaheb Patwardhan, a Brahmin prisoner, is reported to have demanded, as a protest, that he should be also given scavenging work. It is not definitely known whether Mr. Patwardhan was accordingly given the scavenging work, or the authorities having first allotted the work to him for some time, thought it fit, later, to deny it to him. Nor it is definitely known, if Mr. Patwardhan had further to go on a semi-fast for soome days, as a protest against the action of the authorities.

CAUSE OF MAHATMA'S FAST

It appears however that this matter reached the ears of Mahatmaji, as it pertained to castes untouchability and etc. and it is believed that that his yesterday's fast, was due to his insistence on its being set right, by the authorities concerned.

### *MAHATMA LOSES 6 LBS. IN WEIGHT?*

#### *Sequel To Appa Saheb Patwardhan's Grievance*

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Dec. 5.

It is stated that Mahatmaji has lost six pounds in weight, since Wednesday last owing to his mental worries on account of Mr. Appasaheb Patwardhan, who is undergoing imprisonment in Ratnagiri Jail and also owing to the fast that he had begun, in connection with the sufferings the latter had subjected himself to in the jail.

Mr. Appasaheb Patwardhan, is a well-known Congress leader, in Ratnagiri district. For his active participation in the Civil Disobedience movement, he was, sometime ago, sentenced to suffer two years imprisonment. Since the 16th ultimo, Mr. Patwardhan, has gone on a sympathetic semi-hunger-strike in Ratnagiri jail, as the authorities allotted the Scavenging work to some prisoners, belonging to Mahar, Bhill, and Katkari castes. Mr. Patwardhan demanded that the scavenging work should be given to him also, as it was given to prisoners who were not scavengers by caste. As his request was not granted he started a semi-fast. It is said that he partakes of only half a loaf of bread every day, only to keep body and soul together. Mahatmaji seems to have taken to heart, the sufferings. Mr. Patwardhan has thus put himself to, for a cause, which he values most, and to have started his fast yesterday, as his request to the authorities to set matters right in Ratnagiri jail was not acceded to Mahatma broke his fast yesterday, on assurance from the jail authorities that his request was being complied with.

### *MUSLIM CONFERENCE AT LUCKNOW*

#### *Raja Of Salempur's Invitation*

LUCKNOW, December 2.

The Raja of Salempur has issued invitations to the representatives of the existing Muslim organisations and prominent Muslim organisations in the country to assemble at Lucknow on December 10 and 11 to consider the Unity proposals. Delegates to this Conference will meet the Hindu and Sikh leaders at a Joint Conference at Allahabad on December 12 and 13.

The intending delegates are asked to communicate with Syed Zakir Ali, Secretary to the Muslim Conference, at Salempur House, Lucknow.—A.P.

PRINCE AZAM JAH—THE HEIR APPARENT of Hyderabad (Deccan) who returned from Europe with his wife a Turkish Princess, snaped at the Ballard Mole.

H. H. SAYAJI RAO GAEKWAR who returned from European sojourn by M. V. "Victoria" on Monday.

## ROUND TABLE DISCUSSIONS

### "INDIAN OUTLOOK BROADENED"

### Tackling Thorny Problem Of Finance

LONDON, Decr. 5.

Last week's Round Table discussions have narrowed the area of controversy and given welcome evidence of how the Indian outlook has broadened, and Government are prepared to review several important constitutional matters in the light of Indian arguments. The third week brings the complicated subject of Finance with its obvious difficulties. It is regarded as satisfactory that the majority report made by the Committee of the Legislative Assembly which is studying the Ottawa Agreement should come at this moment to show the capacity of Indian politicians to treat one aspect of the subject on broad lines and the recent Round Table Conference discussions justify the hope that the delegates will deal with the whole thorny subject in the same spirit.

The "Times" pays tribute to the contribution of the States' Delegates to the discussion on safeguards, which, at one time, appeared to interest only the British and British-Indian delegates.—Reuter.

## 1,000 HUNGER-MARCHERS REACH WASHINGTON

### ISOLATED BY 150 POLICE

### Leader's Threat Of Breaking Into Capital

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Washington.—Ten thousand troops, National Guards and Marines have been posted at the cantonments around the capital and other strategic points in readiness for the advance of the "hunger-marchers," whose vanguard of 2,000 is expected to reach Washington to-day.

All police leave has been cancelled. Local civic and business organisations have announced that they will not assist the demonstrators with food and shelter.

(Later).

The first contingent of hunger marchers, 1,000 strong, hungry and cold, have arrived here. They have been isolated by 150 police to a piece of woodland near the Railway yard and told to stay there. The Leader of the marchers declared that they would break into the capitol and if "Hoover brings troops, there will be a massacre."—Reuter's Special.

## BRITISH WAR DEBT

### U. S. A. To Facilitate Payment

### GOVERNMENT ADVISED TO CONSENT TO MORATORIUM

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.

The administration is considering the possibility of facilitating the British War Debt payment either by the establishment of Customs Credit" or by borrowing money on Wall Street, according to Washington diplomatic correspondents, who declare that bankers have advised Government to consent to a moratorium, despite the Congress attitude.

President Hoover, and Messrs. Ogden Mills and Stimson were conferring all day long in a search of methods to avoid a crisis threatening on 15th December.—Reuter's Special.

## JAPANESE OFFENSIVE

TSITSIHAR, Dec. 4.

The Japanese are energetically pursuing the offensive against recalcitrant Chinese in Manchuria under General Supingwen. They expect to enter Hailar, tomorrow. Their air-craft has already bombed this town.—Reuter's Special.

## TEST MATCH SENSATION

### England Knock Up 479 For 6

### HAMMOND'S EXHILARATING 112

### Record Second-Wicket Partnership Of 188

SYDNEY, Dec. 5.

**At the close of the third day's play in the Test Match between Australia and England, England had made 479 for six wickets, (the Nawab of Pataudi being not out with 80).**

The sky was overcast, but the wicket was still in good condition when the Test Match was continued to-day before a crowd which had fallen to the 8,000 spectators. Wall and Grimmet were in charge of the Australian attack and Grimmet opened bowling to Sutcliffe. Grimmet was in his most guileful mood and made a confident appeal for l.b.w. against Sutcliffe, which was not allowed. Sutcliffe however was most subdued.

HAMMOND'S DASHING GAME

At 261 Orielly came on instead of Wall who was keeping immaculate length, and had bowled five successive maidens. Hammond then livened up and drove Grimmet to the off-boundary and hit Orielly for four reaching his individual hundred in two and three quarters hours. His first hundred included fifteen boundaries.

At 285 Nagel replaced Orielly but Grimmet continued and his figures for the day at this stage were ten overs, four maidens, thirteen runs. The score crept up gadually to the third century which was reached after the innings had lasted four hours and 48 minutes. With the score at 300 exactly Hammond in attempting a big offdrive was held by Grimmet, off Nagel. Hammond's score was 112 and he was quiet thoroughout the morning he took two minutes over an hour to add 25 runs to his score this morning. His innings lasted in all three and a quarter hours, and included sixteen fours.

RECORD SECOND-WICKET PARTNERSHIP.

The second wicket had added 188 to the score which is an English record for a wicket partnership beating the previous best of 152 compiled by Gunn and Shrewsbury at Lord's in 1893.

Pataudi followed Hammond and was unbeaten at lunch with nine, Sutcliffe being 144 not out (316|2)

BUMPING AS RETALIATION.

The crowd had increased to 20,000 after lunch, and Grimmet again opened bowling with a maiden to Pauaudi. Wall was bowling at the other end, and delighted the crowd by bumping the ball headhigh over the batsmen which crowd treated as just retaliation for England's tactics in Australian innings. Sutchliffe pulled Wall for two to reach his indivilual 150 in five and half hours. Pataudi played Grimmet with greatest care but batsman delighted the crowd with the cheeky way in which they were stealing singles.

SUTCLIFFE'S RECORD.

Sutcliff then drove Orielly to the boundary to send up 350 after the innings had lasted five minutes under six hours. With powerful broke for four over Orielly's head Sutcliffe reached 177 which is his lighest score in a test match, and beats his previous best of 176 at Melbourne in 1925. Cricket was generally unenterprising, but Pataudi brightened up the dullest period with two beautiful crisp drives through cover, off Orielly. The fourth century was reached when the innings had exactly lasted 400 minutes. The third wicketd partnership had produced 100 in one and to threequarter hours. There were ironical cheers from the crowd as the batsmen stopped the bal without attempting to score. Pataudi responded by waving his cap. He reached his individual 50 after being at the wicket's for nine minutes under two hours.

At tea Sutcliffe and Pataudi were unbeaten with 189 and 54 respectively, the total being 411 for two

EFFECT OF SLIGHT DRIZZLE.

Play reopened after tea in a slight drizzle with Wall and Nagel in charge of bowling who wrought an amazing swift change in the fortunes of the same. With the addition of twelve runs to the score, Sutcliffe was out l.b.w. to the first ball of Wall's third over after tea, when his individual score was 194. The very next ball Leyland flicked into Oldfield's hands and two wickets therefore fell with the score at 423 (423/4). Wall was bowling with greater vim than at any previous stage of the innings, and was assisted by poor light. Jardine followed Leyland to the wickets. Sutcliffe's individual score of 194 was compiled in seven and quarter hours. His score included 13 fours, and his chief feature was artistic leg-glancing and cutting. Pataudi and Jardine were batting with 67 and two respectively, the total 437 for four at the time of cabling.

Pataudi was batting stolidly and without taking any risks. At 63 his score remained stationary for 25 minutes. meanwhile Jardine looked comfortably settled. until with his score at 27, he was caught off a ball from McCabe. He had made his 27 in an hour and 8 minutes and hit two boundaries. The fifth wicket fell at 470. With only few minutes left for play Jardine sent in Veritf, but he was out l.b.w. to wall in the last over of the day for two. Pataudi remained unbeaten at the close with his score at eighty. He has so far been batting for three hours forty minutes. His score at yresent only sixteen from boundaries.—Reuter.

### *DARWIN—SINGAPORE AIRMAIL SERVICE*

#### *Australia Invites British Tenders*

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Canberra—The Federal Government has decided to invite British tenders for the provision of a weekly airmail service from Port Darwin to Singapore to remain in operation for five years. The service will be controlled by Australia. The Federal Government says that although extension of the Dutch Indies service will cost nothing and be quicker, weighty national and political reasons exist for preferring a co-operative empire service, if the cost is reasonable.—Reuter.

## PREPARING TO FACE REICHSTAG

### Schleicher's Cabinet Busy

### *Securing Benevolence Of Social Democrats Or Nazis?*

BERLIN, Dec. 4.

Von Schlicher's new cabinet has speedily got together meetings in preparation to face the Reichstag on Tuesday. The future policy is likely to remain a closed book until after Christmas recess, provided troublesome parties can be headed off from the vote of no-confidence at the outset. Schleicher is expected at first to make a bid for the benevolence of either Social Democrats or Nazis, by indicating an early withdrawal of certain social and political measures of the last Hindenburg decree.—Reuter's Special.

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